

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

OCTOBER 1, 1938



Pyracantha Coccinea Lalandi

Diseases of Nursery Plants
New and Uncommon Perennials
Trade Association Activities
California Convention Report

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

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SELLING THE HIGHWAYS.

The authorities in several states are showing their appreciation of the vast sums that tourists bring and spend within their borders.

The Arizona highway commission estimates that each dollar spent on construction results in \$3.15 worth of business and wages for twenty-four industries. Winter visitors take \$40,000,000 annually to Phoenix. Hence the distribution of a handsome monthly magazine, called *Arizona Highways*, by the commission, to draw more tourists.

Michigan is an outstanding state, not only for the amount of tourist travel, but for the care given by the state in attention to such visitors. Statistics are being gathered, and suggestions obtained, by registering tourists as they enter the state at the border, at New Buffalo and at Menominee. Information is given freely, and queries and wants of tourists are tabulated for reference in regard to future activities.

Not only are the roads being improved and extended in Michigan to make travel easier, but facilities for tourists are provided along the highways, so that the latter are not just used as a means to get somewhere, but are enjoyed on the way. Roadside tables in the shade of large trees are frequently encountered, where the picnic lunch may be opened or a few minutes of rest taken. At greater intervals are turnouts for a longer stay, and in some places small picnic groves have been provided. More recently roadside lodges have been built to meet the needs and conveniences of tourists.

The Mirror of the Trade

Needless to say, the attraction of all of these depends upon the cool shade of the trees. Planting of shrubs enhances the enjoyment of the surroundings, and flowers brighten the grounds of the lodges.

In a state such as Michigan the natural beauty of the scenery and the native woods at roadsides make little planting necessary, though that is done where required. In other states, where natural beauty is less, the development of highways by providing plantings to ease the eyes of the travelers as they pass and facilities for their further pleasure in stopping at intervals would logically be repaid more amply by the tourists who would come that way again or send their friends.

To one who has done much traveling by automobile, the contrast between the roadsides of various states is impressive. Nurserymen would benefit their own communities by enlisting horticultural and civic groups in promoting greater attention to roadside planting as a dollars and cents means of selling the highways to the country's millions of tourists.

INSPECTION STATION.

For many years importers of plant material for propagation purposes under regulation 14 of plant quarantine 37, have been handicapped by the necessity of having such material shipped to Washington, D. C., for inspection and fumigation, if necessary, and reshipped to the consignee. Word has just been received at A. A. N. headquarters at Washington that funds have been made available for the construction of a federal building at Hoboken, N. J., for inspection and treatment, when necessary, of such plant material. This news is gratifying, as it will hasten receipt in good condition of such shipments and reduce pest risk involved.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI.

Few broad-leaved evergreens are adaptable to the limestone soil conditions largely prevalent in the vast great plains area of the United States, but the Laland firethorn, *Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi*, illus-

trated on the front cover, is an exception. Strange is it not, then, that this admirable shrub has not been planted more widely by landscapers and nurserymen in this territory? The plant's reputed tenderness, no doubt, has been a retarding factor, for nearly all horticultural writers have recommended its use in only the southern half of the country.

However, experience with the Laland firethorn in the Chicago region during the past ten years has shown noticeable winterkilling on only one occasion, despite the fact that some of the severest winters on record were experienced during that time, with minimum temperatures of 20 to 25 degrees below zero. However, the shrub should be given the advantage of a protected location, such as in a foundation planting or against a wall, when planted in the northern limits of its range. In the north the shrub will rarely exceed six feet and often grow no more than four and one-half or five feet in height, but farther south a maximum of twenty feet may be attained.

Although the species *coccinea* can be propagated from seeds, handled in the same way as seeds of cotoneasters, to which the pyracanthas are closely related, the variety *Lalandi* must be propagated by cuttings taken from mature wood of the current season's growth, available in late summer and early fall. The basal cut should be made through a node, as experiments have shown that rooting is better on cuttings so made. However, the pyracanthas and cotoneasters are among the few shrubs to which this applies.

One of the shrub's chief attractions is the masses of orange red berries produced in fall. These are often carried until spring when not eaten by birds and are showy against the bright green foliage. The leaves, which average about one and one-half inches long, are finely toothed. In spring, usually June, the plant carries clusters of small white flowers. The pyracanthas should be moved with a ball. Handled in that way, they can be transplanted readily.

It is to be hoped that wider experience with this fine evergreen shrub will spread its use.

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Diseases of Nursery Plants

*Infectious and Noninfectious Diseases of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees
in the Open — By Malcolm A. McKenzie, of Massachusetts State College*

The term disease, as defined in the standard dictionary, includes any departure from the normal condition. As commonly used by British and other European writers, the term plant disease covers any abnormality of plants including structural and functional disorders of nonparasitic origin as well as troubles initiated by fungi, insects or animals. In the United States the word plant disease is usually employed in a more restricted sense so as to exclude plant troubles caused by animals and insects. With this restricted significance, the discussion offered here refers to some infectious and noninfectious diseases of certain nursery plants in the open. The latter diseases include many troubles which are often favored by conditions in the nursery. Specifically, mention might be made of noninfectious diseases associated with high temperatures, low temperatures, water deficiency, water excess, nutrition, industrial processes and mechanical injury.

Among noninfectious diseases of current interest is the disease of eastern white pine known as needle blight, which is occasionally prevalent in the eastern portion of the United States and Canada and is particularly widespread this year. The cause is still uncertain; both moisture excess and moisture deficiency, as well as other factors, have been variously reported to be responsible. Actual shortage of rainfall would hardly seem a likely explanation for the trouble this year in Massachusetts. The most conspicuous symptoms of the disease are the reddening of the tips of the new growth and the progressive death of supporting tissue. Premature de-

foliation may result in some cases. Affected trees usually recover after a single year of leaf discoloration and often appear none the worse for the blight. The exception is young trees which sometimes do not survive. Examination of the roots of diseased trees three to five feet in height which have succumbed suggests that winter root injury may be a contributing factor in this disease.

Needle injuries caused by infection with parasitic fungi have sometimes been confused with this nonparasitic needle blight. Likewise, browning of needles following insect infestation sometimes causes a blighted appearance of the foliage. Generally speaking, the noninfectious needle blight of white pine is not confused with white-pine blister rust, although the blister rust fungus has been found occasionally in blighted needles. Blighted needles infected with the blister rust fungus show typical infection spots prior to the dying back of the needles from the tips. Other types of injury which are commonly confused with the nonparasitic needle blight are injury following root pruning, injury following grading work on estate grounds, injury following construction work for foundations of near-by buildings, injury following the use of chemicals on roads or for weed control, spray injury and injury from changes in the water level. A knowledge of the plantation or individual pine trees involved in any given case where the cause of needle dieback is questionable will frequently eliminate various possible causes from further consideration. The widespread occurrence of needle browning and

the uniformity of appearance of the affected growth are good clues for the identification of the nonparasitic needle blight.

At times nurserymen find themselves faced with the necessity of explaining the failure of a pine tree to survive the care accorded it by a client, and no doubt many a nurseryman could extend into a long list the causes of noninfectious injury to needles of individual pines. The discussion of the needle blight given here, however, concerns a particular trouble with characteristic symptoms.

A noninfectious plant disease, the cause of which has been definitely established, is the injury caused by smoke. Evergreens are known to be more sensitive to this sulphur dioxide burning than deciduous trees, possibly because of the cumulative effects accompanying the retention of the leaves. However, foliage of deciduous trees may suffer, as is apparent from the examination of exposed ash, beech and other trees. On deciduous trees characteristic blisters which break open and expose dead leaf tissue occur between the veins on the leaves.

A more complete discussion of the known noninfectious disease of woody plants might be desirable, but the discussion of specific cases at this time must be suggestive rather than exhaustive. Certainly the whole scope of noninfectious diseases is a fertile field for additional critical investigation, especially in view of the considerable overlapping that exists between infectious and noninfectious diseases, the latter often constituting predisposing factors to the former.

A general discussion of infectious

diseases of nursery plants in the open would help but little in recognizing particular troubles and it has, therefore, appeared expedient to mention specifically a few prevalent diseases caused by parasitic fungi. Diseases of the foliage of hardwoods and conifers are prevalent this year. Weather conditions have been partly responsible for the development and spread of these diseases. The abnormal precipitation, as well as the frequency of the rains, and the cool weather of the early summer facilitated production and dissemination of spores of the fungi associated with plant diseases. The black leaf spot of elm and the anthracnose of maple, which occur to some extent every year, were causing defoliation of trees early in June of this year. In some parts of Massachusetts severe storms accompanied by high winds just as the leaves were expanding paved the way for heavy fungous infection and helped turn a profuse tender growth of foliage into an unsightly débris. Trees which were sprayed early in the growing season for the control of leaf-inhabiting fungi show a marked improvement over unsprayed trees. Nursery plants which have been particular victims of leaf spots this year, include kerria and hawthorn. On the latter, a fungus, *Entomosporium maculatum*, which is well known as a cause of trouble on quince, has been most prevalent. On kerria, *Cylindrosporium Kerriei* has caused premature leaf fall. At present, the willow scab, caused by the fungus, *Fusicladium saliciperdum*, is sufficiently serious to threaten the future of certain willows in some localities. Frequently leaf diseases can be controlled by an adequate spray program and supplementary cleanup work. Bordeaux mixture applied as a spray just previous to the unfolding of the leaves in the spring and again soon after the leaves have reached maturity has been a valuable aid in controlling leaf-inhabiting fungi this year. Cleanup measures for diseased plants should include burning fallen leaves during the summer and in autumn. This practice will help reduce secondary infection of healthy foliage by fungi in midsummer and the following spring.

Diseases of leaves on coniferous trees are not easily controlled by sprays, especially if the diseases are caused by the rust fungi. Neverthe-

less, some success has been reported in the control of cedar rust by using colloidal sulphur and following a spray program. However, rarely do rusts on leaves of conifers cause the death of trees.

Among the plant diseases that have caused nation-wide alarm, from time to time, are the stem diseases of hardwoods and conifers frequently planted in nurseries. The familiar chestnut blight, the white-pine blister rust, the phomopsis blight of juniper, the European larch canker, the maple wilt disease, the nectria disease of beech, the cytospora canker of spruce and, most recently, the Dutch elm disease have caused extensive injury to trees and, in some cases, discomforting quarantines to nurserymen. Nursery trees found to be affected with such diseases as cannot be controlled, are valueless to the nurseryman and had best be destroyed.

The chestnut and pine diseases mentioned are familiar to most people. The European larch canker has never been found in a commercial nursery in America. At present, in the United States, this disease is known to occur only in Massachusetts, and infected trees are destroyed as soon as they are discovered. Control of the phomopsis blight of juniper in the nursery is often possible by the adoption of thinning and aerating practices. The causal fungus enters through wounds at the ground line. The cytospora fungus associated with the canker on spruce is believed to enter through injuries in the bark. Dying-back of affected branches leaves typical "flags." The severity of the disease varies considerably among individual trees. Colorado blue spruce, in particular, is often severely afflicted. When the infection is limited to the older branches near the ground, pruning of affected parts of the tree will often extend the tree's life as a valuable ornamental plant for many years.

The Dutch elm disease has never been found in Massachusetts, but the principal insect vectors of the causal fungus have been known to be present in the state for many years. In fact, the first American discovery of one vector, the smaller European elm bark beetle, was made in the vicinity of Boston in 1909. The Dutch elm disease has affected large numbers of trees in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and a smaller number of

trees in Ohio, where the disease was first discovered. To a limited extent, elms in some other states have been affected. All elms found to harbor this disease in the United States are destroyed. In America the Dutch elm disease has not been found on nursery trees, but nurserymen would do well to inform themselves concerning the disease and the program relative to its control in the United States. The Massachusetts agricultural experiment station has published a bulletin which discusses the disease rather completely.

Trees affected by other diseases associated with the water-conducting vessels, such as maple wilt, can sometimes be restored to a healthy condition by carefully pruning out infected parts. After such pruning the application of fertilizer in the soil about the tree roots has been found to stimulate a more vigorous growth of the afflicted trees. In experiments on the cephalosporium wilt of elm conducted in the greenhouse at Massachusetts State College, it was found that the disease did not reappear in the experimental plants when infected parts of the elms were removed.

Of the root diseases which affect trees in the nursery, probably the most common is root knot or crown gall. Some control of this disease can be established by the destruction of diseased stock and avoiding the wounding of roots or stems near the ground line during cultivation.

Any compilation of tree diseases, however abbreviated, is not a pleasant sight for a grower of trees. However, the future of nursery culture is most assuredly not overshadowed completely by black spots, blights, wilts and cankers. Improved cultural methods for plants in nurseries and disease-control practices already facilitate the growing of healthy, vigorous and disease-free plants. Later developments doubtless await discovery, and no plant should be discarded from propagation until it has been proved that its satisfactory culture is impossible.

THE September bulletin of the Missouri Botanical Garden, prepared for the fourteenth annual National Shade Tree Conference, was intended to serve as a comprehensive survey of the entire field of tree care and summarizes the methods now in use.

New and Uncommon Perennials

Fourth in a Series of Articles on New Plants Particularly Profitable Because of Showy Character, Easy Culture and Long Blooming Habit — By C. W. Wood

The pink family has long been a favorite among gardeners, furnishing beauty of foliage and flower, delightful fragrance and, usually, ease of culture. As a result, there are not many uncommon items to be found in the species, except a few difficult ones like the lovely *Dianthus calycinus* and the unpredictable *D. alpinus*, and these are of little interest to the nurseryman with an outlet among ordinary gardeners. Yet, if one has customers with a liking for plants with a reputation for capricious behavior, I know of few better examples, both being eccentric enough to suit the most jaded experimenter and rewarding any successful effort with a display of beauty obtainable in no other pink of my acquaintance. For the benefit of growers who are interested in this class of material, may I set down my experience with these two beauties together with the recommendations of authorities on the pink family?

One should go about the task of growing either of these pinks with an open mind, a seeing eye and plant sense which will tell one that something is wrong before it is apparent to the ordinary person. The open mind will be needed when one reads in Farrer's "My Rock-Garden" that "I have come to the conclusion that this Transylvanian dreads lime and sunshine. I have him now looking, so far, happy and stalwart, in a cool, shady patch of rock-work, in loose, spongy peat and leaf mold, among rare primulas with *Lilium Alexandrae* below," and then turns to Correvon and finds that the latter says that the plant must have lime. If one goes through the literature, he will find other contradictory conclusions and may be heartened by reading in one of Mrs. Wilder's books that "I must have hit by chance upon the sum of its desires. It is on the north side of a sheltering rock in the free, gritty soil of the rock garden." All of which means, as was said at the beginning of these notes, that the plant's behavior is unpredictable. My own experience leads me to believe that acidity or alkalinity is not so important as good drainage and con-

stant moisture, the latter especially during the vegetative period. In the climate of eastern United States the plant is no doubt better for some shade during the hottest part of the day. The best advice, I am sure, would be to try plants in several situations and soils until one finds the combination best suited to his local conditions, and then hope and pray that they will be permanently satisfied. Do not be disappointed if they fade away after two or three years, for that is the way of many of the short-lived race of pinks. Even temporary success is, however, ample reward to the lover of the beautiful, its "great, round blossom, bigger than *D. alpinus* at his very best, brilliant pink, with a belt of purple at the base, peppered with white dots" being the height of beauty in the pink family.

About everything that has been said in the foregoing could be repeated in the case of *D. alpinus*, except that here we are dealing with a definite lime-lover. It, too, would try the patience of Job, and it, too, is worth the fussing needed to produce a broad mat of its big, round, pink blooms. They are best grown from seeds saved from isolated plants, for pinks intermarry with the utmost abandon, though cuttings taken in early spring with a heel are quite satisfactory.

Going now from plants for the few to material for the masses, we come to *Dianthus Little Joe*, one of the most satisfactory pinks that I have ever grown. It has most of the characters which go into the making of the perfect flower, including ease of culture, long blooming habit, pleasing color in leaf and flower and long life for a pink. In this garden it blooms from June until frost, with always enough of the large crimson flowers to make a showy splash of color; it has never shown any of the disfiguring black spot on the foliage which is a serious drawback in most pinks, and, like so many of its kind, it gives a splendid account of itself under most adverse conditions. From a tuft of beautiful glaucous leaves spring 3-inch to 4-inch stems bearing large

flowers of a pleasing shade of red, usually described as crimson, though it is scarcely what we usually think of as that shade. In any case the color is attractive, combining well with most of the summer flowers. If you are one of the army looking for continuous bloom, make note of this one. It is propagated from cuttings.

There are beauty and value in *D. plumarius* seldom suspected by the average gardener. Most of the long list of named varieties one reads of in Europe are denied to us in this country because of the quarantine, our only means of approach being by way of seeds, and that is most uncertain. It affords the neighborhood grower a chance, however, to get material which can be worked off for mass planting, with an occasional good thing for vegetative reproduction. As an example, choose double Ipswich Crimson, seeds of which are now available in Europe, and grow a small batch each year. The ordinary run of plants will likely be as good as, or better than, common *plumarius* and an occasional plant will approach the beauty of the dark crimson and perfectly double flowers of the type. It is, especially for the neighborhood nurseryman, worth yearly trial.

Before closing these notes on pinks, I should like to point out to the neighborhood nurseryman the possibilities for profit in *Dianthus Delight* when used as an annual. Even though the catalogues tell us that it is a true perennial, it has not acted that way for me, behaving here as a half-hardy annual. Its parentage (*D. Roysii*, itself a hybrid of or a selection of *D. neglectus*, and *D. Sweet Wivelsfield*, a hybrid of *D. barbatus* and *D. Allwoodii*, the latter in turn being the result, I believe, of crossing carnations and border pinks) would indicate tenderness to cold even though the resulting plant might be of perennial duration. In any event, *Delight* does not stand the winters in latitude 45 degrees north and is therefore used as an annual, blooming within ten or twelve weeks of sowing and continuing in full production until cut

down by frost. Seeds started into growth in early March will be in flower in pots when the bedding season arrives in this latitude, providing plants up to eight or nine inches in height in a bewildering range of colors, many of which are in velvety reds. Being easily grown and a long-time bloomer, this pink should prove a valuable item for the nurseryman who handles bedding plants.

Trollius.

Even though *Trollius Ledebouri* Golden Queen has been in commerce for a number of years, it seems to be unknown to most nurserymen in this country. That is not as it should be, though, for in this *trollius* we have one of the most spectacular beautiful border and cut flower plants in the entire range of garden material. Add to the foregoing the fact that, unlike any other *trollius* that I have ever grown, it germinates readily and comes quite true from seeds and the plant's value to the nurseryman will be appreciated. Its flowers, which are as much as four inches across and produced on stems up to four feet in height, are of a rich golden yellow color with a center of bright orange set off by a cluster of yellow anthers, making a flower that attracts favorable attention in any company, which in turn gives us a sure-fire seller. Its need for moisture can be met in any flower border where the hose reaches and, in the absence of that drought-breaker, light shade and a soil full of leaf mold will carry it through most summers. The plant is most readily and perhaps best propagated from seeds, preferably sown in autumn in an outdoor frame or in flats which are brought into heat in late winter.

Oriental Poppies.

As a number of correspondents have asked for an appraisal of the new Oriental poppies, this offers a good chance to say a few words along that line. Someone else could no doubt do the task far better, though, for I am not enthusiastic about a lot of the junk that is being hawked about under varietal names. Aside from the few varieties of proved merit, which need not be named again, the following newer kinds warrant a trial by all poppy growers: Betty Ann, bright pink, pleated flowers with no marring basal markings; Cowichan, immense flowers of carmine rose; Lulu A.

Neeley, dark red of good substance; Perry's Blush, flesh pink, and Purity, soft pink without markings. There are many good new things in the hands of specialists, but much of it is held too high for the average nurseryman to handle at a profit, and some of it too nearly duplicates present varieties to warrant an investment. The best advice to prospective buyers of new poppies is, I believe, to see the plants in bloom before large purchases are made. That is not meant to reflect in any way upon the integrity of poppy specialists, but is merely common sense when one approaches any species in which named varieties are numerous. One would not think of investing in every new iris or every new peony. Why let one's enthusiasm run away when one reaches the equally chaotic conditions which prevail in poppies? There is money in Orientals at present, but one has to use all of one's plant sense and good merchandising practices to get it out, for it is not an easy road to quick riches.

Beginners in poppy culture often suffer heavy winter losses because of improper planting. Most realize the plants need good drainage, but not all are aware that shallow planting is one of the contributing factors to short life. Most specialists recommend planting the crowns three inches below the surface, a practice that I can fully endorse. Given the foregoing conditions and early planting, there should be little cause for complaint. Propagation is from root cuttings in a light soil or sand under glass in autumn or winter.

FOR customers who used to like iron dogs or wooden Dutch figures on their lawns, there are now the famous Walt Disney characters made as lawn ornaments, of masonite material, fourteen inches high, finished in five colors and weatherproofed.

LEAD residue permitted on fruits shipped interstate has been raised to .025 grain per pound of fruit, according to a statement of the Secretary of Agriculture upon receipt of report of investigations by the public health service. The lead tolerance previously enforced under the food and drugs act was .018 grain per pound. The tolerances for arsenic and fluorine residue remain unchanged at .01 grain per pound.

NOTES FROM A NURSERYMAN'S WIFE

If you were asked to name the ten most important trees in the world, would you put the date palm first? Henry E. Clepper, secretary of the Society of American Foresters, does, having been asked by the American Nature Association.

"To win a place, a species had to be of great importance to man," he said. "It had to be in extensive use for a long period of time (one exception was allowed, rubber); it had to be a species that, if suddenly taken from the earth, could not readily be replaced by any other."

He put the coconut palm second, the almond third, the apple fourth, the fig fifth, the mulberry sixth, the olive seventh, the lemon eighth, the cinchona ninth and rubber tenth.

Lumber trees were left out because the products of any one can be duplicated by other species.

The head of the house puts "Old Jules," by Mari Sandoz, high in the list of books he has enjoyed in recent years. Most early agriculturists on the western plains thought that if enough trees were planted the climate would eventually be modified, but old Jules, far ahead of his time, accepted the climate and proceeded to breed varieties adapted to it. He developed a new plum that stood hard winters and dry summers, was free from insect pests and bore thin-skinned fruit of delicate flavor; in addition, he experimented with cherries and apples and grew all kinds of small fruit between the trees to hold the sand and the snow. A terrible old man, but a genius.

From the Sunday Pictorial, London: King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, as prince and princess of Wales, planted trees which have flourished. King George V, Queen Mary and the princess royal each planted trees now of sturdy growth. But not so Edward, prince of Wales. His tree, planted twenty-six years ago, has only grown six feet and is sickly. This is regarded as of ill omen today.

Trade Association Activities

Problems of Nurserymen Faced by Local and National Organizations and Steps Toward Solution, Told California Convention — By Richard P. White, A. A. N. Executive Secretary

During the changing periods through which we are now passing our trade naturally must also change to meet the varying conditions as they arise. And the most important function of trade associations is to keep members abreast of the times, ready and able to meet rapidly changing situations.

What is a trade association anyway? Why is American business organized into trade associations? There are over 2,300 national or interstate trade associations and over 8,000 trade associations of all types.

There are many definitions of trade associations, but the one I like best is that of Justice Brandeis, who said: "A trade association is an organization for mutual benefit, substituting knowledge for ignorance, creating equality of opportunity for the producers in the trade, both large and small, and protecting the public from extortion."

Business judgment is not better than the information upon which it is based. It becomes the duty of a trade association, then, to keep members informed on matters pertaining to the industry which it represents, so that the business judgment of its members will be based on facts, not on guess, rumor or suspicion. This is the responsibility of a trade association to its members. It has also a responsibility to the public.

An industry is judged by the caliber and business methods of the members. All members of an industry or trade are in the same boat, in so far as the public judgment is concerned. Too often business is judged by the unfair or unscrupulous transactions of the vicious minority in a trade, and not by the actions of the great majority. Because the unethical minority is sooner or later exposed, and the ethical majority is castigated, both the good and the bad should be advertised. The good suffers along with the bad. All regulatory and prohibitory legislation on business today, ours not excluded, has been brought about by the unethical minority, not by the actions of the great majority of the businessmen of America. But we all suffer.

The activities of a trade association serve as a tremendous impelling force to eliminate the unfit in the industry; to make the unfit, fit; to increase public confidence in our industry and in the ethics of our members.

A national trade association should represent the entire industry in all its branches, in order successfully to fulfill its obligations of mutual benefit. It cannot serve regional, branch or other individual groups, except as the policies of such groups or their desires meet with the mutual benefit program for the entire trade. As a result of this firm conviction, the program of activities of the American Association of Nurserymen should be and is, we believe, restricted to those matters of general concern, which are or eventually will be to the benefit of every nurseryman in the country.

Two things are certain, inevitable and of common concern, death and taxes. Or I might better say, taxes and death, for we can anticipate a new tax bill next year designed to produce an increased revenue. We hope it will not tax us to death. There are many other problems confronting the nursery industry today which we all have in common and which it is going to take coöperative effort on the part of all to solve.

A national trade association should have as its basic job the strengthening of local and regional associations. The relationship between state and national legislation is close, and coöperation between state and national groups must be developed, for the benefit of both. Once a legislative principle is established in Washington by federal action, states immediately follow suit by the enactment of similar laws, in order to cover their respective obligations.

For example, the principle established by the Robinson-Patman act, making it unlawful for you to quote discriminatory prices to customers, was immediately taken up by the states in the passage of little Robinson-Patman acts, known as anti-discrimination laws. The unemploy-

ment compensation acts of the various states are patterned after, and in some cases follow almost verbatim, the federal law. The state legislatures in 1939 will undoubtedly pass state fair labor standards acts similar to the federal law passed during the last session of Congress. Sometimes a legal principle will be established by state law and will then appear in a federal statute. As soon as the price resale maintenance law was established in California and Illinois, it was taken up by other states, so that at present forty-three states have price resale maintenance laws. The result is that the Miller-Tydings law is now a federal statute on the same subject.

In matters of legislation, state and national associations must coöperate closely. Complete correlation of effort is needed. We must unite on these common problems and merge the problems of individual groups.

Just as the California association is vital to the promotion and protection of the nurserymen's interests in California, so is the national association vital for the same purposes, but in a larger sense. It has been said that you are far from Washington and happenings there do not concern you. Such a statement is fallacious, and I know that you do not subscribe to it. You are just as close to Washington as if you were sitting on the Capitol steps. You have your representatives sitting in the House and Senate with just as much voice in the affairs of the nation as those of the people of Maryland and Virginia. You are just as much interested in Washington events as any other group. You should take just as active a part in the affairs of your country as any other citizens. And I know you do.

Trade association activities naturally divide themselves into two main groups, those that protect our interests and those that promote them. The nursery industry has both groups of problems to face.

We are confronted today with an increased urge on the part of certain federal agencies to enter into the nursery business. Naturally, the

heads of these agencies are anxious to enlarge their bureaus, do more work, have more men employed, spend more money. Enterprising nurserymen like to see their business expand, volume increase and profits enlarge. But we cannot expand unless we first make a profit on what investment we already have. We must be successful first. Not so with federal agencies. They can expand at will, provided they are allotted regular or relief appropriations. They have to show no profit.

Government competition is before us. We maintain that government competition, for any purpose whatsoever, is unjustified and an encroachment upon our legitimate markets. Few private businesses, particularly ours which is in general not over-capitalized and therefore unable to withstand many years' distress, can long survive, no matter how well organized and conducted, in the face of competitive activities from our own government, which you and I, as taxpayers, help to support.

Federal and state nurseries combined are producing annually approximately 500,000,000 trees and shrubs. We have no complaint when they produce such stock for planting on the public domain, as represented by our national parks, national forests, state and county holdings. We do have a legitimate complaint when such stock is given away free to our former customers, and not only given away, but also planted free of charge, on private land.

This situation confronted us last spring: The forest service was requesting \$1,200,000 for co-operative farm forestry, \$1,000,000 for the perpetuation of the old shelterbelt in six prairie states and \$200,000 for the rest of the country as bait money. This was denied. The bait money eventually reached \$960,000, with only \$240,000 left for the shelterbelt. The obvious attempt was to secure the support of forty-two states so that the shelterbelt would finally secure congressional approval. The second appropriation bill also failed. But the matter is coming up again, and I am sure that California nurserymen do not care to have more federal nurseries producing stock that they themselves produce and market. The stock need not be limited to timber-producing

[Continued on page 16.]

ANALYSING ADVERTISING

When a new selling period presents itself, from season to season, most nurserymen give some thought as to how they can use advertising in their business. For some it is the sole means of making sales, and how successful a means it can be is exemplified in the size and character of business done by the well known mail-order houses.

But for nurserymen not engaged in that specialized type of selling, advertising is likely to be a new road. After all, the first form of nursery business in this country was that done through agents. Today some firms operate almost exclusively on that basis, doing a large volume of business thereby, but their number is a fraction of what it once was. But what might be called the agency habit persists, and many nurserymen feel they have to travel a couple of hundred miles to make a sale or a purchase of nursery stock, instead of attempting to save time and expense by using the mail or the telephone. Others use advertising as a crutch at times, but rely on salesmen in the main.

In these days when horticultural standards have been set for grades and sizes of stock, far larger quantities are bought and sold unseen than are moved after personal inspection. So nurserymen are coming more and more to the use of advertising, as they have found it the most valuable sales-making instrument of modern times. Like any other business operation or mechanical device, it must be understood, in order that it may be used effectively. Because of that fact, this column will appear regularly in order to analyze the various factors which affect the success of advertising employed by nurserymen particularly.

No one will contend, least of all nurserymen, that the market for horticultural products has reached a saturation point in this country. On the contrary, they will maintain that the surface has only been scratched. After a sufficient number of homes have been built to house the country's population, there will still be a large proportion of them that need to be landscaped appropriately or at

least planted modestly. When every buyer of an automobile is also a buyer of nursery stock—by no means the fact at present—great strides will have been made. Perhaps to take them, the path we need to follow is that of the building material manufacturers and the automobile dealers, who are among the most successful advertisers in this country.

W. P. A. BUYS TREES, SHRUBS.

More than 67,123 trees and 969,359 deciduous plants and shrubs have been purchased to date by the Works Progress Administration to carry out New York city's planting program, beautifying and shading parks, playgrounds, highways, streets and public buildings, according to Lieut. Col. Breton Somervell, New York city W. P. A. administrator, in a report recently made to Washington, D. C., headquarters.

Other large quantities purchased by the procurement division of the United States Treasury for W. P. A. landscaping work during the three years past included 1,250,000 cubic yards of topsoil, 393,000 square feet of sod, seventy-seventy tons of grass seed and fertilizers to improve New York city's eroded soil areas.

For the city's park system, W. P. A. forces under Commissioner Moses planted 48,136 trees from twelve to fifteen feet tall.

Along the highways and byways of Queens tree shading led all other counties in New York state, with a record planting of 13,460 trees, according to the last annual report of the state conservation department.

Further analysis of W. P. A. planting lists disclosed purchases of 856,824 ground cover plants for park areas and 112,535 plants ordered for the highways, public buildings, school and hospital areas.

Similar work has been and is being done in all sections of the country. During the last two years, the W. P. A. has done landscaping work in nearly 3,000 parks throughout the country. This total includes 770 new parks with a total acreage of 22,072, and 2,866 already established parks with a total acreage of 158,193 acres. Additions also have been made to eighty-three parks, these additions involving 1,107 acres.

Landscaping work also has been done on hundreds of school grounds, as well as on 38,685 miles of roads.

A. A. N. News

A. A. N. REGIONAL MEETING.

During its meeting preceding the Detroit convention in July, it was suggested to the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen that in order to keep its membership, and nurserymen in general, more closely informed of the current developments in the work of the association and also to bring the officers of the association more closely in touch with many of the nurserymen who are unable to attend the national conventions, a one-day regional meeting of the A. A. N. be held each winter in each of the six regional units of the association.

These regional meetings are to be held in connection with the regular convention of some one of the state or regional associations meeting within that regional unit.

With this suggestion in mind and with the approval of the delegates representing the five state chapters within the central region, the board of directors of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, at a meeting held early in September, extended an invitation to the A. A. N. to hold such a regional meeting in connection with the twenty-third annual convention of the Illinois body, to be held at Chicago, next January. This invitation has been accepted, and the regional meeting will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Tuesday, January 10, 1939, preceding the regular convention of the Illinois association, which will be held at the same place on the two succeeding days. The regional meeting will be in the charge of Clarence O. Siebenthaler, as executive committee man from the central regional unit of the A. A. N., and will be open to all nurserymen, whether members of the national association or not.

CONFER AT ST. LOUIS.

About a dozen nurserymen attended the meeting of the National Shade Tree Conference, at St. Louis, at the beginning of September, and several members of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen found opportunity to confer with reference to a course of action on a possible congressional appropriation under the Norris-Doxey act. They

were Edwin Stark, Clarence Siebenthaler, Vernon Marshall and R. P. White, executive secretary.

GRADE STANDARDIZATION.

Many A. A. N. members have filled out and returned the questionnaire on balling and burlapping specifications sent them by the standardization committee, and the great amount of interest indicated should lead to something well worth while. It is the committee's opinion, according to the chairman, William Flemer, Jr., that any specifications on this item will have to be set up on a regional basis and, in addition, a certain amount of flexibility will necessarily be allowed to take care of seasonal and soil variations. In order to avoid setting up any hard and fast regulations which will not meet the requirements in different sections, group committees are working on this problem in the southwest and on the Pacific coast, under the leadership of Edward L. Baker and Paul Doty respectively.

FREIGHT RATE INCREASE.

A 21-page brief in the form of a petition was submitted August 31 to the Interstate Commerce Commission and served on the Association of American Railroads by the American Association of Nurserymen, asking for a consideration of nursery stock as a product of agriculture and therefore subject to a five per cent increase in freight rates instead of the ten per cent increase given to it in the decision of the commission last spring, *ex parte* 123. The carriers had ten days in which to reply to the commission, and the case is now under advisement by the commission. Since there is a question involved as to the agricultural classification of nurseries in this case, the wording of the decision of the commission will be important.

A division of transportation in the United States Department of Agriculture was authorized in the 1938 agricultural adjustment act, the duty of which was to seek lower freight rates on farm products. The rider to this act made the Department of Agriculture the agent or attorney for farm groups seeking lower rates on

farm commodities. This division is reported as not active because of the present financial plight of the railroads.

WHITE ON WEST COAST.

Besides attending the convention of the California Nurserymen's Association, at which he delivered the address on association activities published in this issue, Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will meet early this month with other groups of nurserymen on the west coast.

Leaving headquarters at Washington, D. C., September 25, Mr. White went by plane to Fort Worth, Tex., spending the following day there, and flying thence to Los Angeles, for the three days of the California meeting.

October 2 and 3 he will spend in the San Francisco area. Traveling northward, he will spend two days at Portland, October 5 and 6, meeting with the Oregon Association of Nurserymen at the Multnomah hotel on the second day.

Next day, October 7, Mr. White will appear at a meeting of the Washington State Nurserymen's Association at Seattle.

On his way home he expects to stop October 10 at Salt Lake City for a luncheon meeting of nurserymen there. Thence he will go to Omaha for two days to confer with President Chet G. Marshall and other nurserymen in the locality, before returning to Washington, D. C.

DISCUSS BEETLE PLANS.

At an all-day conference held at the Monteleone hotel, New Orleans, La., September 14, nurserymen, entomologists and commissioners of agriculture of several of the gulf states discussed the type of quarantine against the white-fringed beetle that would be most desirable. The conference, presided over by Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana commissioner of agriculture and immigration, was called to precede the formal hearing conducted September 15, called by Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Various state officials and representatives of nursery associations discussed the measures taken so far to

restrict the beetle to infested areas in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. The habits of the white-fringed beetle were described by W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist. George L. Harris, Alabama plant industry division chief; R. P. Colmer, Mississippi chief inspector, and W. E. Anderson, Louisiana entomologist, told of the limited damage done by the beetle so far.

Commissioner Wilson urged a federal quarantine, stating that its advantages lie in the uniformity of regulation and the absence of state embargoes. Mr. Colmer favored local, rather than state-wide, quarantine.

Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala., representing the Alabama State Nurserymen's Association, and C. T. Smith, Concord, Ga., representing the Southern Nurserymen's Association, expressed the wish that quarantine measures be limited, so far as possible, to areas within reasonable distance of infested districts. Paul Stark, Louisiana, Mo., represented the American Association of Nurserymen.

Other commissioners of agriculture present besides Mr. Wilson were B. J. Goode, Alabama; J. C. Holton, Mississippi; J. M. Goodman, Tennessee; J. H. Paterson, commissioner-elect, Alabama, and H. K. Thatcher, Arkansas.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.

According to an announcement authorized by Jewell Mayes, Missouri commissioner of agriculture, an agreement which went into effect September 19, was signed by J. Carl Dawson, Missouri state entomologist, and Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, Arkansas state plant board, providing for the free movement of nursery stock between the two states. According to the agreement, permit certificates and permit stickers, formerly required on shipments between states, are to be eliminated so that all that is necessary for a shipment between the two states is a valid certificate tag of the state of origin.

Each state is expected to check upon the shipments of the other state and in case a shipment may be found that is carrying an insect infestation or disease infection, contrary to the law of the state of destination, appropriate action may be taken. Speci-

mens of the disease or insect in question are to be sent to the proper official of the state of origin. This state has agreed to take such action as necessary to eliminate any further such infested or infected shipments. It is felt that through this method more good can be done toward eliminating pests at their source than by constantly returning illegal shipments.

Under this agreement there will be no difference between making shipments within one of the two states and in making such shipments between two states. However, because of statutory requirements, agents' certificates and dealers' certificates, required of nurserymen or nursery agents entering the state by agent or in person, cannot be waived. Persons crossing the state line between Arkansas and Missouri for the purpose of selling nursery stock will, therefore, have to comply with these requirements or laws of the state.

The agreement further provides for the exchange of inspectors and entomologists between the two states. It is felt that this exchange will lead to a discussion of ideas and problems between the two states and result in a better understanding of problems encountered by such personnel, and will enable the agreement to continue so that it will not be necessary to return to the permit system.

ELM FOR TOPIARY WORK.

The Dodge county courthouse of Fremont, Neb., is surrounded by Chinese elms planted by the Plumfield Nurseries, now eight inches in diameter and twenty feet high,

which have been so carefully clipped that they would be at home in the old world where topiary work is more frequently seen than here.

The caretaker of the grounds, who conceived the idea and carried it out on his own volition, takes care of the trimming, which is done with ordinary hand shears from a stepladder. The trees require much attention, but give a striking effect, being so dense that it is difficult to believe that they are Chinese elms. One has to examine them carefully to be convinced.

This bears out the oft-made, but seldom proved contention that Chinese elm may be sheared for formal hedges.

ADD TO NATIONAL FORESTS.

The national forests now total about 172,000,000 acres. More than 15,500,000 acres have been acquired under the Weeks law, reports the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition, 1,148,903 acres have been approved for purchase and will come into federal ownership as soon as title is cleared and payment completed. Much of the land purchased has been cut over or burned over and will require extensive rehabilitation to restore it to productivity.

The forest land purchase program has been speeded up in recent years, according to the forest service. A total of 11,081,417 acres has been approved for purchase since 1933. Previous to that time, 4,532,698 acres had been approved for purchase since the enactment of the Weeks law in 1911.



Chinese Elms Around Dodge County Courthouse, Fremont, Neb.

Berry Plant Improvement

*Notable Progress in Varieties the Result of Extensive Work in Breeding
by United States Department of Agriculture and Co-operating Institutions*

The strawberry is not of ancient lineage as a cultivated fruit, though the Indians of Chile were growing remarkably fine selections of the wild beach strawberry before the time of Columbus. Five plants of this type reached France in 1714, and these were crossed with the wild meadow strawberry of eastern North America, which had previously been taken to Europe. The result was a vigorous hybrid, the modern cultivated strawberry—a European creation out of American parentage, so welcome and adaptable that it is now grown from Alaska to New Zealand.

Since the strawberry is relatively so new, most of our varieties are products of breeding, though a few have been found as chance seedlings in the wild.

These are natural hybrids of cultivated and wild berries, for many of the wild sorts now contain chromosomes obtained from the pollen of their cultivated neighbors. Extensive commercial production did not begin until after the Civil war, when the first firm-fruited variety, Wilson, made strawberry growing possible in the south. Today, twenty varieties created in the past fifty years or so (Gandy, the oldest, in 1885) account for over ninety-nine per cent of the total acreage and six of these—Klondike, Howard 17, Aroma, Blakemore, Missionary and Marshall—for seventy-eight per cent. Most of the twenty varieties were produced by private breeders, and several famous private breeders of outstanding varieties are still carrying on their work.

Strawberry Breeding.

Systematic strawberry breeding is now being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the agricultural experiment stations in twenty-six states, as well as in Alaska and Hawaii. Hundreds of thousands of seedlings are constantly being grown, of which perhaps two in a hundred are selected as worthy of a first fruiting test. A small percentage pass the final test and are named and introduced. At many of these stations the work is new and has not yet had time to produce re-

sults. The Department of Agriculture has released seven varieties, Minnesota sixteen, New Jersey one, New York twenty-one, North Dakota one, Oregon one, South Dakota two, Tennessee one and Alaska one. Strawberry growers readily adopt improved varieties, and such new introductions will account for an increasing acreage in the future.

The usual method of breeders is to cross varieties and species and backcross to the parents. The newer method of inbreeding and combining inbred lines has been used little, partly because the strawberry plant loses vigor so rapidly with inbreeding. This method will likely be necessary, however, to eliminate recessive genes that probably account for susceptibility to certain diseases as well as for other weaknesses. There is considerable confidence today that the excellent characteristics of many varieties and of the three wild 56-chromosome species (meadow strawberry, beach strawberry and Rocky Mountain strawberry) can be combined in a few outstanding types suitable for the wide range of strawberry-growing regions. Broadly, the objectives today are greater resistance to several diseases and possibly to insects and nematodes; greater resistance to high temperatures, low temperatures and drought; better adaptation to long and short days; better dessert quality under adverse weather conditions; increased firmness and toughness of skin, and better adaptation to certain specific uses such as canning, preserving, freezing and flavoring.

Blackberries.

By clearing the forest, Americans set up a vast natural blackberry-breeding project, for in the clearings the sparse growth of blackberries became dense and, since all blackberries need cross-pollination, a multitude of natural hybrids arose. For the past seventy-five years or so we have been making selections from this pool of mixed germ plasm, which has been the source of almost all our commercial varieties, including Lawton, Eldorado and Snyder, and the dewberry or trailing blackberry Lucretia. How-

ever, in the west the Logan (loganberry) came from a cultivated variety, the Young dewberry (youngberry) is an artificially produced hybrid and the Evergreen (Black Diamond) and the Himalaya are of European origin. Whether the Logan is a blackberry-raspberry hybrid is still in dispute.

Comparatively little systematic breeding has been done with blackberries by public agencies, but the Department of Agriculture and several of the state stations are doing some work. There is much interest in developing thornless varieties. This has been accomplished several times by the use of mutations, but unfortunately only the outer layers of the plant tissue carry the characteristic of thornlessness and new plants developing from the inner layers—as they do in the case of root cuttings—are all thorny. Also, thornless plants generally tend to be sterile. Other major practical objectives in breeding are superior hardiness, productivity, vigor, flavor, firmness and size, smaller seeds and resistance to diseases, nematodes and drought. Many crosses have been made by the Department of Agriculture and by the New York, Rhode Island and Texas stations and a few improved varieties have been introduced as a result. Workers at the Texas station and in England have been especially interested in experimenting with blackberry-raspberry crosses, but none of these has as yet produced a worthwhile commercial variety.

Raspberries.

Both European cultivated red raspberries and selections from native wild varieties were probably grown in America before 1800, but the red raspberry did not become commercially important until after 1865, when an industry was founded on the famous Cuthbert variety, discovered as a chance seedling in New York. The best cultivated red raspberries were developed by definite breeding work, mostly by the state stations, far more than has been the case with blackberries. Since this work began a considerable number of superior varieties have been introduced, including such

important ones as Latham, Chief, Ohta, King and Viking.

Breeding work is being actively carried on by the Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations in New York, South Dakota, Illinois, Washington, Minnesota, Tennessee and North Carolina, and many thousands of seedlings that have resulted from crossing and selection are being tested. This includes work with the black and purple raspberries, crosses between red and black and between American varieties and Asiatic species and the development of fall-fruited or everbearing forms and of varieties adapted to special purposes. Among other results are the production of berries bigger than would have been thought possible ten years ago and considerable success with varieties able to resist or escape major diseases.

There are still great possibilities for improving the red raspberry, notably by bringing together in a single combination some of the superior characteristics now found separately in cultivated American and European varieties. Moreover, there are a large number of wild varieties in Asia and elsewhere, with extremely varied characteristics of plant and fruit, that the breeder hardly has begun to use in his programs.

Currants.

White-pine blister rust is not passed from pine to pine; it goes from pine to currant or gooseberry and then back to pine. This is unfortunate for currants and gooseberries; they have had to be wiped out in a good many places to save the pines. Extension of the now greatly reduced acreage will depend largely on the development of resistant varieties.

There are two kinds of currants, red and black. Of the red currants, five species, native to Europe and Asia, are considered especially important for breeders and most of the leading American varieties—Fay's Red, Wilder, Red Cross, Diploma and Perfection—came from two of them. These American varieties were developed between 1877 and 1887 out of material that had been coming from Europe almost since the first settlement of New England. The European black currant is useless for this country because of its high susceptibility to blister rust, but the American black currant, which also has golden or white forms, is more

resistant. Four improved American black varieties—Tonah, Atto, Mato and Wanka—were introduced by the South Dakota station in 1925.

Little systematic breeding work has been done with currants by either state or federal workers. The South Dakota station has worked with black varieties; a number of crosses have been made and are being studied in New York; Minnesota has recently introduced a red selection, Red Lake; federal workers have made some crosses and selections, but have introduced no varieties as yet. The most promising rust-resistant variety is Viking, an introduction from Norway. It seems in fact to be immune and is now being extensively tested by the Department of Agriculture coöoperating with state stations. There are promising possibilities in breeding work with currants, especially the hardy, drought-resistant, vigorous American black varieties.

Gooseberries.

Greater promise, however, lies in the work with gooseberries. The greatest development of this fruit has been among the English, who became connoisseurs of gooseberries, held gooseberry shows and offered prizes that stimulated breeding work, especially for large size. In America, gooseberry growers were discouraged by mildew until after 1900, when fungicides were used to control the disease. The most important gooseberry in this country has been Downing, a mildew-resistant variety introduced about 1855. Poorman (1896) is the largest American-European hybrid. About a dozen species native to America are promising for breeders. They have a wide climatic range and such valuable characteristics as resistance to mildew, leaf spot and high summer temperatures. These characteristics need to be combined with the great size, fine flavor and attractiveness of European varieties. Some of the hybrids developed show the possibilities.

Breeding work has been carried on by several state stations. The South Dakota station has made crosses between a native wild species and European varieties that have resulted in some dozen introductions. The North Dakota station has recently made three introductions from crosses and is studying the inheritance of important characteristics. The New York

station has introduced one variety and the Minnesota station has made an improved introduction. The Illinois station is working for greater production, larger size, higher flavor, fewer thorns and resistance to leaf diseases. The Department of Agriculture is doing some selection and hybridization and has recently introduced one gooseberry, Glendale, adapted to the upper south.

KENTUCKY SECRETARY.

After becoming nursery inspector for Kentucky, Howard G. Tilson saw the need of a more active organization of nurserymen in the state, and while making the rounds of inspection and checking, he encouraged nurserymen to attend state and local meetings and take more active part in organization affairs. He was appointed a committee of one in 1935 to encourage nurserymen to join the Kentucky Nurserymen's Association and at the winter meeting, January 31, 1938, he was elected secretary of the same organization. The other officers elected at that time were as follows: President, Alvin Kidwell, Willadean Nurseries, Sparta; vice-president, J. W. Fike, Fike Nurseries, Hopkinsville; treasurer, Nick Verburg, Nick's Nursery, Anchorage.

Howard Gilbert Tilson was born January 9, 1909, at Adamsville, Ala. He received his elementary and secondary education in Jefferson county, Alabama, and his degree of bachelor of science in agriculture from Berea College, Berea, Ky., in the spring of 1930. He taught vocational agriculture in the high school at Mount Ster-



Howard G. Tilson.

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ling, Ky., from 1930 to 1934. While teaching, he realized the importance of insects and plant diseases in the production of plants, and he continued the study of entomology at the University of Kentucky during vacation months and at special courses during regular sessions. In July, 1934, he was appointed nursery inspector for Kentucky under the state entomologist in the Kentucky agricultural experiment station of the University of Kentucky. He continued his graduate studies at odd times and with special courses and received his degree of master of science in agriculture in June, 1937, with his major in entomology.

LEONARD COATES' RISE.

The growth of the Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc., to one of the four largest nurseries in California was one of the many interesting historical tales told in the recent anniversary edition of the Santa Cruz Sentinel.

In 1878, as a young man, Leonard Coates started a small fruit tree nursery in Napa county. For several years he drove around by cart and on horseback, selling his fruit trees. Owing to the limited varieties that were being produced at that time, Mr. Coates started to experiment with new varieties of fruit trees and made several trips to Europe in order to secure a larger variety of fruit stock. Foremost among his introductions is the famous Coates 1418 prune, to which many thousand acres are planted throughout California.

In 1904 Mr. Coates moved his nursery to Morgan Hill, where he purchased several hundred acres in order to meet the growing demand for his fruit trees and also to be in the heart of the Santa Clara valley, which showed every indication of becoming one of the greatest fruit-growing sections in California.

Shortly after Mr. Coates moved his nursery to Morgan Hill he became interested in the development of California native trees and shrubs. Year after year more varieties of these were introduced, until today the company is said to carry the largest assortment of native plants in the state.

Mr. Coates became interested in the propagation of exotic ornamentals also, realizing that the proper landscaping of homes would become a major part of the nursery industry.

See our 48-page

FALL TRADE LIST

Mailed the last week in September. If you failed to get a copy write for one.

We are offering a very complete line of
HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
HEDGE PLANTS

PRIVET—Amoor River North, Amoor River South, California, Ibotia and Ibolium.

BARBERRY Thunbergii, in both finished and lining-out stock.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, in large quantities for soil-erosion control and reforestation.

EVERGREENS, assorted, in finished and lining-out stock.

ORNAMENTAL VINES and CREEPERS, NATIVE TREES, SHRUBS and **EVERGREENS**, for roadside and park plantings.

HARDWOOD CUTTINGS, TREE and SHRUB SEEDS. TENNESSEE NATURAL PEACH SEED.

LINING-OUT STOCK is our specialty.

Due to the unusual growing season, we have exceptionally good stands, and stock has made a wonderful growth. This enables us to give our customers better quality stock for less money. We will gladly quote prices on truck or carload lots delivered. It will pay you to get our prices before you buy; we can save you money.

Quality and service guaranteed to please you.

Our 51 years of continued uninterrupted service in business has been made possible by satisfied customers. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

FOREST NURSERY COMPANY

1887-1938

J. R. Boyd, Pres

INCORPORATED

McMINNVILLE, TENN.

To grow these ornamentals in the field, he opened his Santa Cruz nursery in 1924.

In 1925 the Leonard Coates Nurseries came under the management of Ray D. Hartman, who was born and raised in Boulder Creek. The company was incorporated, and with additional capital larger growing grounds for ornamental stock at Santa Cruz were acquired, more modern equipment was installed at Morgan Hill for the propagation of ornamentals, fruit tree growing grounds were acquired at Brentwood, and a large sales yard was opened up in Oakland. The main office and sales yard are located at San Jose.

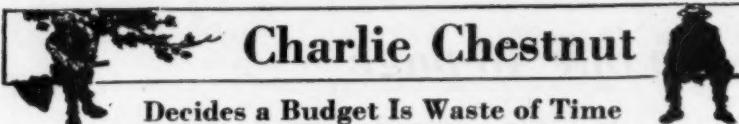
ALANWOLD'S RARE PLANTS.

"The man, whose name is Allen Hankele, and the unusual plants with which he works, together are a story worth telling—if only for the inspira-

tion offered other nurserymen to do likewise, and get some of the fine plants available spread through the nation." Such are the words used by Romaine B. Ware, in introducing Mr. Hankele, of the Alanwold Nursery, Neshaminy, Pa., to his readers in an article in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman.

Mr. Hankele, an analytical chemist by profession, because of his love for plants and the belief that there was a large potential market for the better things, entered the nursery business. Besides his general nursery business, every year he sells hundreds of small plants of rare and unusual varieties to amateurs who cannot pay high prices for larger specimens.

Among the plants described are *Styrax japonica*, Japanese snowbell; *Exochorda grandiflora*, pearl bush; *Viburnum rhytidophyllum*, leatherleaf snowball; azaleas and hollies.



Charlie Chestnut

Decides a Budget Is Waste of Time

When Emil come back from the convention last summer he was sure filled up with ideas for a while, but its mostly worn off now and he is purty well back in the same ruts as before. It wasnt long after we got home after we sold all the barberrys that Emil begun to talk like he was going to get a woman to keep books and write on the typewriter. In fact he bot a 2nd hand typewriter for \$8 but it turned out to be 22nd hand. It broke down the first time we used it and there it sits covered with dust. I been taking a correspondence corse in keeping books but on acct. of all the work at the greenhouse and drivin the truck I only got to the 3rd lesson and I had to give it up.

One of the ideas that Emil picked up at the convention was about the buget. We got along for 20 years without no buget before, but Emil was hell bent on it, so one rainy day when we couldnt get out in the field he started in on it. I still claim its a waste of time but we made her up anyway because after all Emil is the boss and I have to do what he says or he gets mad.

"First thing to do," said Emil, "is to get a piece of paper and a pencil and we will write down all the different stuff for the coming year so we can add it up and see where we are at."

"How can you add it up if you don't know what it is even?" I says. "You cant tell what you may decide to do," I says. "Remember every year you been taking a page ad in the program for \$15.00 for the odd Fellows picnic. How do you know if you will take it this year or not," I says.

"Right now I can tell you I aint," said Emil. "That's where the buget comes in. You just tell the committee it aint in the buget. If they got any sense at all they will know if it aint in the buget there is no use to argue, so they will go away and I am \$15.00 ahead. Now do you see how it works?" he says.

"Do you mean to tell me you cant do nothing if it aint in the buget?" I says.

"Yep," says Emil. "That's why it takes a lot of figgerin, and now if you have got it thru your head at last we

will go to work and write down the figgers. Hereafter I am going to know what is goin on around here."

"OK" I says, "what do I put down?"

"Start off with supplies," he said. "Nails, burlap, twine and that stuff."

"OK" I says, "how much for that?"

"Dont start crowdin' me," he says. "We got to look up what we paid for different stuff, how much we used, and find out how much its going to cost this year. Take nails first. Look thru them papers on the desk there and find that bill from Riverbend Hardware. See what I give for them nails this spring."

It took 10 minutes to find the bill as it was in the drawer with them bills Emil aint paid yet. "Well, the nails come to \$3.10," I said.

"\$3.10" says Emil, "well, how many is left in the keg?"

"Left?" I says. "There aint none left. We used em on the greenhouse and furthermore if thats all the nails you figger we used you are crazy in the head. How about that time last Oct. when you sent me down for them nails we used on balling them Norways for the State Highway Dept. That was around \$2.00 or so," I says.

"Cant have no guesswork," Emil says. "Look it up." We looked but couldnt find any bill so we lumped it off at \$5.10 for nails.

"Now the question is, how much is nails this fall?" Emil says. "Call up the hardware and see what they are gettin for nails."

I got the hardware on the phone. I says, "This is the Nursery and we want prices on nails." "Tell Emil he aint paid for them nails he got last spring yet," the man said. "We never got no bill on it yet," I says. "Is nails up or down?" I says. "Well nails is going up," he says, "but I got some on hand at the old price and I'll send up a couple of kegs at the old price but the next shipment is up, up quite a bit. Might go up 20% the salesman told me." "Just hold the phone," I says. I talked it over with Emil and he decided to order 3 kegs, so I says, "Send up 3 kegs." "It'll be \$18.75 COD," he says, and hung up.

When I told Emil it was COD coming right up, he made me call up

and cancel the order. "Tell him we are just workin on our buget and will order later."

"Hell with him," Emil says. "Here after I'll order my nails holesale. Put down \$5.00 for nails," he says.

"Now let's see," says Emil. "Next is burlap. What'd we get in burlap? Look thru them papers there and see if there is a bill for burlap."

I went thru the papers and looked in the drawer, but there wasnt no bill. "No bill," I says.

So Emil looked thru everything. "Course there aint no bill," he says at last. "I traded all them old bags from the grist mill for cherry trees. It was just a trade and no bill to it. No wonder," he says.

"Don't put down no amt. for burlap," he says. "I'll make a trade again. Give me that phone," he says, "I'll call the mill right now."

So he got the mill on the phone but they didnt have no bags. They made a contract with the F. & N. Nursery to take all there old bags, so they wouldnt have none to offer. Emil was mad and told the man he wouldnt never get his pay from F. & N. and furthermore he should favor the home folks.

"Put down \$20.00 for burlap," Emil says.

"I'll put it down," I says, "but you are going to be surprised when the amt. is gone and we cant get no more bags if it aint in the buget and there is orders to dig and no bags," I says.

"We'll run a ad in the Riverbend Gasette classified. We'll get all kinds of bags cheep," Emil said.

"Dont forget to put that ad down in the buget under advertising," I says, "otherwise we cant run it if it aint in the buget."

"Dont get so fine haired," Emil said. "I aim to have a item for miscellaneous where we can take care of odds and ends."

"What's next?" I says.

"Take twine and rope next," Emil said. "Look thru all the bills for twine and rope, while I go over to the house a minute."

He was gone half a hour but I didnt find no bills so I called up the hardware again. "Rope might be up or it might be down," he says. "If you really want some rope I'll find out," he says, "but if you are just working on your buget dont bother me."

Emil says, "Let that go and I'll get my rope in Lake Park. I'll find out

what they want when I go over. Leave that item go for now and take up lumber next," he says.

"What was you figgerin to put in the buget for wages and that," I says. "Dont forget a amt. for overtime which you promised me to sleep in the greenhouse and keep the boiler goin this winter. I'm figgerin on \$2.00 extra per week on that."

"The way times is now you will be lucky if I dont take a notion to lay you off all winter. Let the wages go and get on with the lumber," he says.

"What was you aimin to build?" I says. "Got to get a idea about what you want the lumber for before you can put down a amt. in the buget, aint you?" I says.

"We might do a lot of different stuff if the times is good," says Emil. "I have got a notion to remodel the office and I might build a work shed on the greenhouse and we need some new flats and some lath racks and . . ."

"Wait a minute now," I says. "That'll take a lot of figgers. Got to have prices on all kinds of boards, etc."

It was about 4 o'clock and I seen Emil was about run out for figgerin that day as he was yawning, so I says, "I will run down to the lumber yard and get some prices, so we can get it all in the buget."

He didnt say Yes or no, so I took the chevy truck and drove to the lumber yard. I couldnt find Dave any place but after while I seen he was across the road umpiring a ball game, so I went over. It was a good game. I staid till 5:30 and Dave went home to supper. It wasn't no good time to ask about prices on lumber, so I just called it a day.

That was 2 months ago but Emil aint never mentioned about the buget since. I dont know if he forgot it or if he decided it was too much work. Anyway I seen he bought \$25.00 worth of nails the other day, so I figger he aint even goin to follow the part that he worked out.

IRIS AWARD.

Copper Luster, which led the list of irises receiving the award of merit of the American Iris Society last year and was awarded honorable mention in 1935, has been announced as winner of the Dykes medal for the outstanding iris this year. It has been in commerce long enough for a considerable amount of stock to have accumulated,

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Complete Nursery Supply

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though the price remains rather high. This iris is an outstanding variety, not only because of its color, but also for its large size, the height of the plant and the excellent foliage. It is said to be completely hardy.

Copper Luster, which was originated by Dr. John H. Kirkland, is unlike any other iris yet originated in its color combinations. The prevailing color is indicated by the name, but there is also a blending of gold and tan which gives a scintillating glow.

Awards of merit were made by this year's committee as follows: Golden Treasure, yellow, hybridized by Schreiner; Christabel, red, hybridized by Lapham; Cheerio, red, hybridized by Ayres; Siegfried, white and blue, hybridized by H. P. Sass; Wabash, white and blue, hybridized by Williamson; Ozone, mauve, hybridized by J. Sass; Yelloway, yellow, hybridized

by Parker; At Dawning, pink, hybridized by Kirkland; Amigo, purple, hybridized by Williamson; Golden Bow, yellow, hybridized by H. P. Sass.

LIST OF NEW FRUITS.

A catalogue of new fruits, including practically all of the recent introductions of the New York state experiment station, at Geneva, which are believed to be worthy of further trial by fruit growers, has just been published by the New York State Fruit Testing Association, which cooperates with the station in the propagation and distribution of its new fruits.

The 1938-39 catalogue lists 138 new varieties. The few varieties which originated elsewhere than on the station grounds have now been under test at Geneva a sufficient length of time to convince the fruit

specialists of their merits for eastern fruit-growing regions.

Included in the list, with brief descriptions of each variety, are twenty-seven new apples, two crab apples, eleven cherries, four nectarines, thirteen peaches, two apricots, twelve pears, seventeen plums, twenty-five grapes, one elderberry, two gooseberries, four black raspberries, four red raspberries, two purple raspberries and six strawberries.

The association is now in its twenty-first year, with a membership of well over 2,500, representing every state and many foreign countries. A nominal fee entitles the members to first choice of the stocks of the new fruits grown by the association. Copies of the catalogue are available upon request to the experiment station or to the manager of the fruit testing association, at Geneva.

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES.

[Continued from page 8.]

species. The great majority of stock species listed as being used in the middle west are ornamental species commonly grown by nurserymen in that area. If this threat is not thwarted, we can envision a serious threat to our existence.

Promotional activities are receiving more attention by the A. A. N., I believe, than they have for a long time. After all is said and done, our problem of selling nursery stock is fundamental. I personally believe it a sound policy that, in order to promote the greatest use of nursery stock all over the country, every region must have the fullest possible access to all parts of the domestic market.

This does not mean, by any stretch of the imagination, the indiscriminate shipment of nursery stock without proper safeguards against the movement of plant pests. It may be that certain states must improve their inspection service before other states will accept their inspection. If this is so, then all efforts should be made to increase the accuracy of the inspectors in those states. The present condition in regard to the movement of nursery products over state lines is such today that, if order is not soon brought from this chaos, we shall find discriminatory rules and regulations being enforced as reciprocal or retaliatory measures.

Progress in the solution of this prob-

lem can be reported. The issue has been clarified, and in some cases the simplification of state regulations has been accomplished. Many regulations serve no protective purpose, although at the time they were established it was thought they were needed.

One thing which is of particular interest to the west coast, and along the line of keeping the channels of trade open to all, is our present situation in regard to freight rates. In the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the demand of the railroads for a blanket fifteen per cent increase in freight rates, all products were given a ten per cent increase except, among other things, products of agriculture. An informal notice from a member of the bureau of traffic led us to believe that, without any doubt whatsoever, nursery stock would receive, as a product of agriculture, only a five per cent increase. Much to our surprise, it received a ten per cent increase. A brief has been prepared by the A. A. N., contesting this increase. The railroads have replied to this petition, acknowledging that nursery stock is a product of agriculture, but on other grounds asking the commission to reject our

petition in toto. The case is now under advisement by the commission.

We are attempting to revise and expand our horticultural standards, and this is something which really comes home, as this is also one of your major problems. The matter was brought to a sudden head when the government in certain specifications included requirements governing the size and depth of balled stock. In many instances the size of the ball was out of proportion to the actual needs, and the depth of a ball, as we all know, depends on factors not under our control or within any man's ability to specify accurately and satisfactorily. In some cases specifications would call for the moving of quantities of unnecessary soil; in others they might not be adequate to include the major portion of the root system. As a result, the A. A. N. through its standardization committee prepared a questionnaire, that went to all its members, requesting information of size of balls. This will serve as a start toward a solution, if there is one, of this problem. It is designed to meet an existing situation which we must face. Federal authorities are writing specifications for balled stock

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For Hedges. For Specimens. For Foundation Plantings.
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DOWAX*, the scientific wax emulsion for preventing drying out of trees and shrubs, has accomplished remarkable results in reducing mortality among transplants. By applying DOWAX, one user transplanted eighty different varieties of shrubs in full leaf during July with practically no loss.

Other reports from users of DOWAX indicate its outstanding success in reducing mortality among large transplanted shade trees, in reducing winter injury to ever-

greens and promoting growth of backward shrubs and trees. Users report DOWAX superior to wrapping for borer control, and for reducing transpiration of thin-bark trees. DOWAX can be applied with any type spray equipment. Its semi-permeable, moisture-conserving film does not penetrate or injure plant tissue—cannot melt or run. Use this scientific material to protect your trees and shrubs. It will pay you dividends in greatly reduced replacement costs.

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not in accord with approved and accepted nursery practices, and they will continue to write such specifications until an agreement between these federal agencies and the nurserymen of the country is reached.

It is recognized by the standardization committee that one set of standards will not meet the requirements of all sections of the country. It is hoped and anticipated, therefore, that co-operation of the fullest kind will be received from all regions, so that when the standards are finally drafted and accepted by the association and by the federal purchasing agencies, they will meet the requirements in all parts of the country.

Congress passed a wage-hour law, which goes into effect October 24. Nurserymen generally are confused about the provisions of the law and its relation to their business. It might be worth while to mention that we have prepared an analysis of this law as it touches our business, and this will be in the hands of all members shortly. This analysis has been prepared especially for the industry as represented by our membership and, we feel, will clarify many points at issue. Certain exemptions in the bill will apply to some classes of our employees; other classes of our employees will be subject to the law.

We are investigating many possibilities as sales aids. The competition for the consumer's dollar is getting keener by the day. We feel that the nursery business is not now getting its share of the national income, and consequently we are searching for ways and means to increase our share.

One of the most important sales helps now being considered by the A. A. N. executive and market de-

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AZALEAS
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velopment committees is the annual publication of a plant buyers' guide. All available nursery stock for sale by every member of the A. A. N. will be listed in this plant buyers' guide. The guide will be furnished free of charge to all municipal, county, state and federal purchasing agencies and other groups which are in the market for nursery stock. It will become the guide of these purchasing agencies for nursery stock. Naturally, all listings will be limited to members of the A. A. N. The ways and means committee is wrestling with the problem of financing such a guide.

Newspaper clip sheet service, educational movies illustrating plant material and its use, with a special reel for schools, and promotion of home-beautification campaigns, home orchards, community "build up, paint up and plant up" movements, etc., are on the agenda of the A. A. N. to develop as funds permit.

All the activities of the A. A. N. are designed to promote or protect the nursery industry of the country. Protection is important, but more important to the industry of the future are the promotion activities. Every nurseryman, large or small,

wherever situated, has a stake in these activities. He has a stake in the activities of his local or state association, and I personally could give you no better advice than to join and actively support your local nursery association. It is for your interests that the association is working. It is for the expansion of your market that it is striving. It is for better trade conditions that it is seeking. By all means it merits your support.

Close co-operation between state and national associations are imperative. There are things that need doing which the national association is unable to touch—problems of local concern needing local solution. Likewise there are things to do that any one state association is unable to handle—national matters affecting the entire industry and every individual engaged in it, requiring group and collective thought for a permanent and satisfactory solution to all.

JUNIPERS are quite susceptible to injuries from oil sprays, but trials are being made to determine whether by combining rotenone with the spray the oil may be diluted to concentrations practical for use without serious results.

California Convention

State Grades and Standards Law Voted Support after Debate at Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of California Association of Nurserymen at Hollywood, September 28 to 30

Concluding three days of business sessions marked by vigorous debate of its official stand on the state grades and standards act, the California Association of Nurserymen, meeting in its twenty-eighth annual convention at the Roosevelt hotel, Hollywood, September 28 to 30, with more than 200 members registered, in conjunction with the Southern California Horticultural Institute, Horticultural Industries, Central California Association of Nurserymen and Southern California Japanese Association of Nurserymen, chose Gene Fowler, Newcastle, president; Jess Watt, Ontario, vice-president, and Frank Tuttle, San Jose, treasurer. Elected members of the board of control were W. B. Kirkman, Jr., Bethany; Richard Westcott, Los Angeles; Roy Wilcox, Montebello, and Albert B. Morris, San Fernando, retiring president. Choice of a 1938 convention city was left to the board of control, with both San Francisco and Oakland making a bid as host city. Riverside and Santa Barbara invited the convention for 1940.

Support Standards Law.

The gathering, voting by ballot, went on record as giving its continued support to the grades and standards law and adopting its legislative committee's report having to do with amendments. This followed a vigorous attempt by members opposed to the measure to have the association go on record as favoring outright repeal of the act. While it was the consensus that the law as it stands is far from what the nurserymen want, the champions of such an act outlined in detail what they believe such a bill represents in a needed co-operative standardization of nursery stock, protecting the consumer and acting as a level-raiser of standards for the entire industry. They also pointed out the bad effect an attempt at repeal would have, since the act itself came about as a result of nurserymen's efforts to establish grading and standardization. Opponents charged that the bill's provisions are not being properly enforced, enforcement is too costly and the labeling of nursery stock is impractical, especially from the standpoint of the small retail nursery. Roy F. Wilcox, chairman of the legislative committee of the association, presented his report, pointing out that the amendments outlined are the result of requests from various divisions of the industry.

Legislative Committee's Report.

The much discussed legislative committee report, submitted by Roy F. Wilcox, chairman; R. D. Hartman, James R. Crombie, Charles Howard and H. A. Marks, is as follows:

"Your committee on legislation has been more or less alert during the past year in keeping in touch with federal, state, county and municipal laws affecting the industry throughout the country, all of which have been active in the passage of laws inimical to the nursery business, as well as serving in its favor. Let us look at the record:

"Those of our members who are affiliated with the American Association of Nurserymen lent their best efforts to have the classification of nursery labor

changed from industrial to agricultural, which exempts it from taxation; in this the national association, with the co-operation of state and regional groups, was successful, thus affecting a saving of thousands of dollars. Again, the federal government forest service had under consideration the establishment of government nurseries for the growing of trees for the purpose of encouraging tree planting. Through the efforts of the American Association of Nurserymen and the regional affiliates, this was defeated. Again, the budget of the United States Department of Agriculture allotted \$229,000 for the operation of the division of plant industry, which the House reduced to \$100,000. Due to the efforts of members of this association, this was increased in the United States Senate to \$300,000. The House bill would have greatly crippled the federal plant station at Chico and so reduced the work of the experiment stations as to nullify their endeavors. Similar legislation is quite generally in evidence in county and municipal statutes, all of which calls for constant vigilance on the part of this organization. It is service like this that renders collective action necessary and makes the cost of organization a good investment.

"A serious divergence has arisen among the commercial plant industry in California touching on the practical working and legal character of the grades and standards law, more particularly as certain sections affect certain divisions of the industry. These differences of opinion are more a matter of detail rather than elemental factors in the purposes and aims of the ideas involved. Allowing for this, it seems advisable to the committee that those engaged in the production of specialized plant material be urged to give their problems careful study and submit an outline of their findings to the incoming legislative committee in writing, so that the same may be embodied in any and all amendments that may be deemed essential to clarify the law, render it workable and keep it constitutional. It is encouraging to report that those members representing these special groups have already submitted matters which will form the basis of changes deemed essential. Obviously, it is important that in the clarification of the statute each and every group make known its finding in writing, so that final action will represent majority opinion in the industry, thereby rendering the

act workable, legal and useful to the community as a whole. The committee on legislation advises that the following suggestions, in principle, be embodied in the changes and amendment to be presented to the incoming (1939) legislature:

That all plants grown exclusively for indoor decoration and not for planting be eliminated from present requirements of grades and standards;

That the fee for retail florists be \$3 and to confer with the florists' association as to how the amendment should be worded;

That the time for the enforcement for grading and labeling be at the time of delivery to the purchaser, thus eliminating the detailed labeling in the sales yard;

That the whole shipment be not rejected because of the presence of a few inferior plants;

That the clause referring to "averaging the sizes" be eliminated;

That a new bill defining the duties of the state bureau of nursery service be enacted;

That the amendments offered by the citrus fruit tree industry be favorably acted on;

That the modification recommended by deciduous fruit tree growers be embodied in the amendment act;

That the suggestions of the rose growers' group be included in the amended law;

That it must be distinctly understood that the suggested amendments are to be in harmony with aims and purposes of the grades and standards law;

That all other divisions of special plant growers who fully represent their branch of the industry be urged to put their amendments and changes in writing signed by the firms represented, and mail the same to the Secretary, California Association of Nurserymen, on or before October 15, 1938."

Group Luncheons.

Announced as an open forum where expressions of opinion were to be freely exchanged, discussion of the law began on Thursday noon, September 29, with a series of grades and standards committee group luncheons, with the following chairmen: Fruit trees and grapevines, Gene Fowler; ornamentals, Ray Hartman and Harold McFadden; pot plants, Roy Wilcox and Richard Plath; citrus and tropical fruits, John Armstrong; roses, Clarence G. Perkins.

Earlier in the day, A. A. Brock, director, had spoken on "Experience with Grades and Standards," telling of some of the problems of the department in carrying out its responsibilities as the enforcement agency. He spoke principally on the difficulties faced by the enforcement officer and said that too often he is made the goat in an action. He said that procrastination is the most deadly weapon that those who go to law have to fight and that upon this offenders will often depend. He said

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Also large stock of Forestry Seedlings—Ash, Beech, Birch, Maple, Hackberry, Persimmon, Nut Trees, Russian Olive, Black Locust, Amoor North Privet, Sweet Gum, Tulip Tree, Poplars, Oaks, Buckthorn, Osage Orange, Willows, Russian Mulberry.

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Strawberry, Asparagus, Raspberry and
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6 to 9 ins., 1-yr. tpi... \$25.00 per 1000

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2 to 2½ ft., B&B... \$0.75 \$0.65

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All transplanted stock, 3 and 4 years old.
3 to 4 ft., 10c; 4 to 5 ft., 15c; 5 to 6 ft.,
25c; 6 to 8 ft., 50c; 1½ to 1¾ ins., 65c.
Approximately 25,000 to select from.
Inspection solicited.

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that not too much enforcement, but lack of enforcement, is the country's problem, that to get law enforcement there must be cooperation, that policing legislation should be necessary to an industry before being written into the statutes and that the people who want a law should support it.

Report on Standards Law.

After the luncheon discussions, the grades and standards committee's report as prepared by George C. Roeding, Jr., of the California Nursery Co., Niles, was presented; in it continuation of the law with slight changes was recommended.

J. Lee Hewitt, chief of the bureau of nursery service of the state of California, gave a comprehensive report of the bureau's activities during the past year, beginning with minor activities and concluding with information on inspection, particularly related to the law under discussion, in which he said there was widespread interest outside of California, including several foreign countries.

Senator Phillips, of the agricultural committee, was introduced and told briefly of the mechanics involved in bringing a statute to the legislative branches of the government and also what steps are required to make amendments or secure repeal of a law. He pointed out that it is more advantageous to secure corrective amendments to a basically sound law than to attempt its repeal, which stirs up interest by outside groups and leaves an industry unprotected by legislation of its own formulation. The time involved is important where immediacy is a factor.

President Opens Convention.

In opening the convention's first session, September 28, Albert B. Morris, San Fernando, said:

"In looking around, I see many faces that I haven't seen before at conventions. If the grades and standards act has done nothing more than to get the nurserymen of California together, it has well paid for itself.

"Many of you men know how hard it is to get cooperation in any group. Every nurseryman in California should be a member of this organization, if for no other reason than to watch what goes on by the lawmakers in Sacramento.

"There is no better example of what can be done by such an organization than what the American Association of Nurserymen did when its representatives went to Washington and obtained exemption under the social security act. This automatically cut out unemployment insurance in our state and will save us several hundred thousand dollars within the next few years.

"I hope that this convention will consider the following: Our state is a large one; some of our members live a thousand miles apart; our interests are not the same; our semitropical grower knows nothing about what the fruit tree men in the north are doing, nor do the citrus nurserymen know or care what a rose grower does. We grow here in California almost every item that is grown anywhere in the United States, mostly by specialists in their line. I think by breaking up the association into sectional units, such as the Central California Association and the Horticultural Industries—the citrus growers already have an association which would

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In an assortment of varieties and sizes. Grown so that you can safely handle, and priced so that you can afford to handle. **APPLE**—offered in the following varieties:

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Early Harvest	N. W. Greening
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Grimes Golden,	Smokeshouse
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Jonathan	Summer Rambo
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benefit by associating with our state association—the fruit tree men could have their own section, as well as the rose growers; we should meet more often, talk over our problems among those interested, cut down expenses of the state association so that dues would be small and use the state organization just for legislative matters."

Officers Report.

Treasurer Jess C. Watt gave his financial report, reviewing the free membership program set up the previous year by the association, by which every licensed nurseryman in the state of California automatically became a member of the association. Less dues were taken in under this program than the old, with substantially the same members contributing as before, and but few new members contributing under the new plan. Appointment of a committee to look into the matter of increasing the dues-paying membership of the association was recommended.

Secretary H. W. Kruckeberg, in his annual report, made a strong plea for co-operation and collective action and reviewed membership and financial problems.

Standing Committees' Reports.

Reports of standing committees were heard, including that of arbitration, headed by James Crombie, who stated no cases had been reported to the committee for attention during the year.

F. A. Tetley, Jr., chairman of the committee on citrus and subtropical fruits, reviewed its activities and the present status of the nurserymen in that group, also actions of the division regarding the grades and standards law.

Ray D. Hartman, chairman of the committee on insects and diseases, gave a comprehensive report prepared in conjunction with the state department of agriculture.

Theodore Payne, chairman of the committee on native vegetation, told of the increasing demand for these flowers and shrubs as people appreciate their value, especially for sections where water is scarce. Mr. Payne reviewed the widely varied climatic conditions of California and the many highly divergent types of native vegetation.

John A. Armstrong, chairman of the transportation committee, told of its work, principally in co-operation with other organizations on matters affecting nurserymen directly or indirectly.

Entertaining Addresses.

After a get-together luncheon in the charge of Roy F. Wilcox, the Wednesday afternoon session opened with a paper on "Cooperative Standardization," prepared by William T. Kirkman, Jr., Bethany, and read by the secretary.

An illustrated talk on Mexican adventures was given by A. D. Shamel, principal physiologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Shamel, in his latest visit to Mexico, went with a group of avocado growers on a pilgrimage to the Mexican town from which the first introduction of the Fuerte avocado was made into California in 1911.

Mr. Shamel's talk particularly concerned those aspects of his trip in which he visited remote districts in varying altitudes in a search for plants and trees that might be adapted to the United States and particularly to the southwest. He reminded nurserymen of

the many plants and flowers introduced from Mexico.

Miss Elizabeth Bodger, of Bodger's Seeds, Ltd., El Monte, gave a talk on novelties in flowers, with illustrated slides, referring especially to new developments in marigolds, zinnias, calendulas, scabiosas, petunias and morning-glories.

Concluding Wednesday's sessions, Walter Damm, of Portland, Ore., gave an illustrated talk, with colored motion pictures, on European gardens.

Thursday Morning Session.

A series of discussions on specialized lines was programmed for round-table breakfasts, Thursday morning. These were divided into rose and fruit trees, led by John A. Armstrong; wholesale nursery, by Tom Edwards; ornamental nursery stock, by Roy F. Wilcox; landscape sales, by Ray E. Page; costs of retail selling, by Richard Westcott.

Opening the morning's session, Dr. W. H. Chandler, assistant dean of the college of agriculture, University of California at Los Angeles, spoke on "The University and the Nursery Industry," telling what the agricultural college is doing for nurserymen.

This was followed by a well received talk on "Tested Selling Practices," by Vic Eckdahl, manager, Swift & Co. refinery, Los Angeles.

Gordon B. Laing, agricultural commissioner of Alameda county, then spoke on intercounty quarantines.

Richard P. White, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, told of trade association activities. His remarks appear in full on a forward page.

Recreation.

Recreation was not forgotten, and under the able direction of Harry A. Marks, general convention chairman, several enjoyable social events were arranged. Wednesday evening, in the Blossom room of the Roosevelt hotel, a nurseryman's idea of a night club was evolved, with Harold McFadden in charge. Thursday evening the annual banquet was held, a gala event, featuring food, fun and dancing. Friday afternoon an automobile caravan took the members to the Bernheimer gardens, Santa Monica, where refreshments and informal entertainment were provided. Later a swimming party, followed by dinner, was enjoyed at the Deauville Club.

Saturday, October 1, a picnic and barbecue was held at the nurseries of Roy F. Wilcox & Co., Montebello, providing a happy California finale to one of the most successful conventions in the twenty-eight years of the association.

Acknowledgment was made of manufacturers who had contributed toward convention expense, some of which provided literature and displays, as follows: Antral Laboratories, Bandini Fertilizer Co., J. A. Barfoot Co., Bauer Pottery Co., Hammond Lumber Co., H. D. Hudson Mfg. Co., Pacific Guano Co. and Swift & Co. M. H. L.

EVAN HARDING, of Daybreak Nurseries, Inc., Westport, Conn., has received word of the acceptance of his plan for a garden at the New York world's fair. This garden will be one of the two largest gardens on display. Mr. Harding will use blue and white beds, the official colors of the fair, outlined with boxwood.

Keep the Wheels Turning



Stop and go driving is hard on an automobile and wasteful of gasoline.

The steady pace that keeps the wheels turning makes the most of your car's momentum.

Advertising that starts and stops lacks the drive and power of space used steadily every month of the year.

Readers are as interested in one issue of the American Nurseryman as in another. They read every one in the year.

Buyers feel a familiarity with a firm whose name is seen regularly in these pages. That feeling results in more orders for consistent advertisers.

If you want your sales dollars to go farther, keep your advertising running as steadily as you like to drive your motor.

Note the saving, too, on term rates:

	1	12	24
	time	times	times
One inch	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.90
Two inches	4.00	3.50	3.00

(Same rate applies on larger spaces)



AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

508 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HICKS' YEW

(*Taxus cuspidata hicksii*)

Hardy, resistant to city conditions, fast growing, with lustrous dark green needles. Hicks' Yew is equally valuable as a specimen or hedge plant. More columnar than Hatfield Yew, never leggy like Capitata, it is undoubtedly the finest of the more than twenty named varieties we are growing. At these prices, you cannot well afford to miss the opportunity of lining out a block. WHILE THEY LAST.

Inches		10 to 30	100 Up
3 to 6	T	\$0.10	\$0.06
6 to 9	TT	.15	.12½
9 to 12	TT	.17½	.14
12 to 15	TT (Sold out)		
15 to 18	TTT B&B	.65	.50
18 to 24	TTT B&B	1.00	.75
24 to 30	TTT B&B	1.65	1.25
30 to 36	TTT B&B	2.50	2.00

All Orders C. O. D.

Four Winds Farm Nursery, Inc.

4190 Main Street

Eggertsville, New York

SHADE TREES

IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF VARIETIES AND SIZES

Among the varieties we offer:

Ash, American White	Maple, Norway
Catalpa Bungei	Maple, Schwedler's
Elm, American	Maple, Silver
Elm, Chinese	Oak, Pin
Hawthorn	Poplar
Jap. Flowering Cherry	Willow, Weeping

Write for our New Low Fall Price List,
offering Fruits as well as Ornamentals.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.
Waynesboro, Virginia

TAXUS

Cuspidata Capitata

1½ to 10 feet.

Best available.

Carloads or truckloads only.

VISSEER'S NURSERIES
Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

BAY STATE NURSERIES

INCORPORATED

NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

— OFFER —

A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK AT
COMPETITIVE WHOLESALE PRICES.

SPECIALIZING IN

TAXUS, AZALEAS, RHODODENDRONS

AND ODD ITEMS YOU ARE UNABLE
TO OBTAIN ELSEWHERE.

Ask for Our Price List

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

The tree preservation bulletins by A. Robert Thompson, of the national park service, first issued about two years ago, have been out of print for some time. So the appearance of a revised edition is good news to those who have recognized these publications as the most up-to-date in regard to tree preservation practices. These pamphlets are seven in number, ranging from eight to thirty-six pages, 5½x8½ inches in size, and are provided with holes so that they may easily be inserted in a loose-leaf binder for reference. Bulletins 1 and 2 are combined, bearing the title "Purpose and Policy." The numbers and titles of the other bulletins are: No. 3, "Tree Bracing"; No. 4, "Shade Tree Pruning"; No. 5, "Lightning Protection for Trees"; No. 6, "General Spraying Practices"; No. 7, "Rope, Knots and Climbing"; No. 8, "Safety for Tree Workers." Published by the national park service of the United States Department of the Interior, in which the author, A. Robert Thompson, is forester, these bulletins are obtainable from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., upon remittance of 10 cents per copy of each bulletin.

"A Survey of Diseases and Defects in Connecticut Forests," by Raymond Kienholz and C. B. Bidwell, issued by the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, New Haven, as bulletin 412, under date of July, 1938, is the result of a survey carried on over a period of two years to determine the kind, abundance and distribution of diseases and defects in Connecticut forests, and to determine the best methods for reducing damage from these diseases and defects in the present stands of timber. Nearly 98,000 trees on 14,000 acres of forest were sampled. The results show that necria cankers were the most abundant defect, and they were found mostly on birch. The bulletin contains a summary of fifty-three outstanding results of the survey.

AGRICULTURAL LABORER.

An employee of a nursery, engaged in growing operations, etc., is an "agricultural laborer" within the meaning of a section of a workmen's compensation law exempting such laborers from the operation of the law. So holds the Tennessee Supreme court in the case of Ginn v. Forest Nursery Co., 52 S. W. 2d, 141. In that case, Ginn unsuccessfully sought an award under the Tennessee workmen's compensation act for injury sustained when his foot slipped off a spade while he was digging a shrub.

The court noted that growing operations constitute agriculture whether the things grown be grain, cotton, tobacco or what-not, with similar industrial hazards, hours of labor, etc.

"It is of course recognized that a commercial nursery may engage in many business activities not agricultural in nature. It may maintain a warehouse or a large salesroom, with many attendants and salesmen whose work may be wholly disconnected from farming or agricultural operations. But if it employs laborers whose employment requires them to do only farm or agricultural labor, such contracts of employment are excluded from the application of the compensation law, regardless of the general nature of the employer's business."

TO THE TRADE ONLY

FOR QUICK SALE
OUR SURPLUS OF
LINING-OUT STOCK
PRICED RIGHT

10,000 <i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	1 yr.
500 <i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	1 yr.
10,000 <i>Cornus florida</i> (18 to 24 ins.).....	1 yr.
5,000 <i>Cornus florida</i> (24 ins.).....	1 yr.
1,500 <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	1 yr.
500 <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	2 yr.
5,000 <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1 yr.
1,500 <i>Juglans nigra</i>	1 yr.
500 <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	1 yr.
500 <i>Prunus maritima</i>	1 yr.
10,000 <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	1 yr.
6,000 <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1 yr.
4,000 <i>Quercus palustris</i>	1 yr.
12,000 <i>Quercus rubra</i>	1 yr.
5,000 <i>Quercus rubra ambigua</i>	1 yr.
5,000 <i>Quercus velutina</i>	1 yr.
5,000 <i>Sophora japonica</i>	2 yr.
500 <i>Syringa Josikaea</i>	1 yr.
1,000 <i>Syringa villosa</i>	1 yr.

Orders will be accepted in rotation as received until stock is sold up.

ANDORRA NURSERIES INC.

CHESTNUT HILL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNDERSTOCKS FOR GRAFTING

	Per 100	Per 1000
<i>Cornus florida</i> , selected seedlings	\$3.00	\$25.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , transplants	7.50	60.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , selected seedlings	3.00	25.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , transplants	6.00	50.00
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> , transplants	4.00	35.00
<i>Quercus Robur</i> , pot-grown 10.00	75.00	

Send for our list of seedlings, pot-grown evergreens, etc.

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View, New Jersey

The Westminster Nurseries WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Surplus Bulletin just issued. Lower prices on Evergreens, Deciduous Trees and Shrubbery. Barberry Thunbergii, green and Evergreen Barberry, Glossy Privet, California Privet, Lining-out Stock, 2-yr. Budded Apple. Large supply of Peach Trees—Hale Haven, South Haven, etc.

It would be to your interest to have our Bulletin. We will mail on request.

HOOD NURSERIES

Special Low Prices

Apples—Pink Dogwood

Magnolias—Shade Trees

Evergreens—Shrubbery

Send us your list for quotations.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Southwestern Meetings

KANSAS NURSERYMEN MEET.

Thirty nurserymen from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa attended the meeting of the Kansas Association of Nurserymen at Topeka, September 22.

At 12:30 p. m., a luncheon was served in the Green room of the Jayhawk hotel. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 by President Ralph Ricklefs, who first called upon Prof. W. F. Pickett, of Kansas State College, Manhattan. Professor Pickett outlined plans for the nurserymen's school to be held at the college, December 12.

Lawrence Wilson, of the Holsinger Nursery Co., Kansas City, Kan., discussed the matter of representation for nurserymen on the state entomological commission. The law on this point, while quite specific, has apparently been disregarded in appointments to the commission. President Ricklefs appointed a committee consisting of Charles Scott, Prairie Garden Nursery, McPherson; J. Frank Jones, Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, and Lawrence Wilson to go into the matter and seek a remedy.

Next on the program was a talk by Lloyd Copenhafer, of the state highway department, outlining the Kansas roadside improvement program. For the past two years not much nursery stock has been used in this work, but it is hoped that during the coming year the program will include more planting. A. F. Lake, of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., and E. H. Smith, of the Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb., told briefly of the roadside improvement programs in their respective states. One of the chief criticisms seems to be that most of the contracts for roadside planting are tied up with contracts for road construction so that a nurseryman cannot bid on the work.

A discussion of government competition with nurserymen was led by John Pinney, of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa. It was pointed out that if the provisions of the co-operative farm forestry act were carried out, the United States forest service would be in direct competition with nurserymen in every state in the Union. The appropriation authorized by this act failed to be approved by the last Congress. The co-operative farm forestry act also provides for activities on the part of the forest service that will duplicate those already carried on by the extension service of agricultural colleges under the Clarke-McNary act. The nurserymen are in no way opposed to the tree-planting program, but see no justification for government production and free distribution of nursery stock.

The Barber Nursery, Topeka, was elected to membership in the association. The next meeting will be held during the winter, the date to be set later.

In attendance at the meeting were the following:

J. C. Banta, L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
E. J. Taylor, L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Thomas Rogers, Thomas Rogers & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Thomas Rogers, Jr., Thomas Rogers & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
John Barber, Barber Nursery, Topeka, Kan.
C. A. Chandler, Chandler Landscape & Floral Co., Kansas City, Mo.
J. J. Pinney, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.
A. E. Willis, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Walter Lohmann, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.
Charles Nelson, Prairie Garden Nursery, McPherson, Kan.
Lloyd Copenhafer, state highway department, Topeka, Kan.
R. G. Minich, R. G. Minich Nursery, Kansas City, Kan.
Ralph Skinner, J. H. Skinner & Co., Topeka, Kan.
George Skinner, J. H. Skinner & Co., Topeka, Kan.
A. F. Lake, Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.
Prof. S. W. Decker, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Welch, Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb.
Clyde Burk, Burk's Nursery, Dodge City, Kan.
A. B. Matzeder, Matzeder Nurseries, Leavenworth, Kan.
Carl Holman, Leavenworth Nurseries, Leavenworth, Kan.
Charles A. Scott, Prairie Garden Nursery, McPherson, Kan.
George Kinkhead, secretary, Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kan.
Dr. H. B. Hungerford, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence Wilson, Holsinger Nursery Co., Rosedale, Kan.
Prof. B. H. Beamer, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Dr. W. F. Pickett, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
Ralph Ricklefs, Kansas Landscape & Nursery Co., Salina, Kan.

KANSAS LANDSCAPE MEETING.

The Association of Kansas Landscape Architects met at Lake Shawnee, near Topeka, September 11.

After a picnic lunch, Ted Greist, architect, talked informally on the relation between architect and landscape architect. Mr. Greist was the architect for the new high school building of which Topeka is justly proud.

At the business meeting, presided over by Ralph B. Ricklefs, two new active members were elected: Robert Whiteley, Wichita, and John Pinney, Ottawa. W. F. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture, Kansas College, Manhattan, was named an honorary member of the organization. Franklin Rose was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Those present were:

Lawrence L. Kelly, Salina.
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Rose, Topeka.
Herman Rohrs, Manhattan.
Wilber A. Copenhafer, Ottawa.
W. F. Pickett, Manhattan.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Crawford, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Whiteley, Wichita.
Mr. and Mrs. John Pinney, Ottawa.
Ralph W. Smith, Topeka.
Walter C. Craig, Topeka.
Montgomery, Topeka.
H. D. Chilien, Topeka.
Jane Goodman, Topeka.
Wilbur Wahl, Chanute.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Elson, Lawrence.
Margaret Knerr, Manhattan.
Robert Beckwith, Hiawatha.
V. J. Masters, Topeka.
L. R. Quinlan, Manhattan.
John Tonkin, Lawrence.
L. M. Copenhafer, Topeka.
Mr. and Mrs. Miles George, Sterling.
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Greist, Topeka.
Mr. and Mrs. Homer Jameson, Topeka.
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Coolidge, Topeka.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S OFFICIALS.

At a meeting of directors during the recent convention of the Texas State Nurserymen's Association at Austin, reported last week, J. M. Ramsey, Austin, was reappointed chairman of the legislative committee and designated as delegate from the Texas association to the fringed beetles hearing at New Orleans, La., by the new president, O. S. Gray, Arlington. J. M. Del Curto, of the Texas department of agriculture, Austin, will also attend the hearing. To fill the unexpired term of Director W. V.

Henson, Tyler, who is retiring from the nursery business, C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, was named.

Committee chairmen appointed by the new president are: Finance, B. E. Williams, Dallas; membership, B. H. Derrick, Waco, and transportation, George Verhalen, Scottsville, with C. C. Mayhew, vice-chairman.

A resolution was adopted calling for an amendment to the motor truck law, so as to authorize private carrier permits to all those transporting their own goods and wares to and from their place of business. The resolution also calls for a higher maximum load limit and a higher speed limit.

Those attending the board meeting were President Gray; Secretary Harvey Mosty, Kerrville; J. A. Bostic, Tyler, J. M. Ramsey; Gus Lingner, San Antonio; B. E. Williams, Dallas; R. P. Verhalen, Scottsville; C. C. Mayhew, and Edward Baker, Fort Worth.

NEBRASKA FIELD DAY.

More than fifty nurserymen attended the annual Nebraska Nurserymen's Association field day held at Marshall's Nurseries, Arlington, Neb., September 8.

The gathering included twelve faculty members from the Nebraska College of Agriculture as well as nurserymen from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. A tour of the nursery fields and orchards was conducted by Chet G. Marshall, after which George A., Chet G. and Vernon Marshall acted as hosts at a chicken dinner served in the Congregational church dining room.

A business session, presided over by President Albert Williamson, was held after the dinner. Brief talks were given by W. W. Burr, dean of the Nebraska College of Agriculture; Clayton W. Watkins, state forester; Dr. C. C. Wiggans,

PERKINS GOOSEBERRY

Berries 1 1/2 ins. long, 1 in. wide. Grown in Minnesota for 20 years.

Prices on request. State quantity.

PERKINS BROS.

St. Paul, Minn.

FREEMAN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES

R. R. 2

Middletown, O.

Specializing in Peach, Black Raspberry and Wilder Currants.

Write for our bargain prices on same for fall and spring.

Our Specialties Are GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES

General line of Small Fruit plants

Trade list sent on request

L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES

Bridgeman, Mich.

The Cresco Strawberry

Introduced 1928

"An improved Dunlap"

Larger, harder, bright waxy color, better yields.

BENTS NURSERIES

Cresco, Iowa

EVERGREENS

Lining-out stock

Pfitzer's Juniper

Rooted cuttings

1-year-old

2-year-old

Grafted plants

1-year-old

2-year-old

Beta orientalis compacta

Seedlings and transplanted

ALSO READY STOCK FOR
LANDSCAPING in all sizes.

Ask for complete wholesale price list.

**THE PAUL OFFENBERG
NURSERY CO.**

1988 E. Livingston Ave.
Columbus, O.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Fine roots we have ever grown. A large quantity ready for fall digging. Place your order now at our special bargain prices. Shipment may be made in late fall or winter:

	Per 1000	Per 5000
% to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$7.00	\$35.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	10.00	40.00
% to 1 in.	15.00	60.00
1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	20.00	80.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ ins and up.	25.00	100.00

We also grow complete line of hardy nursery stock.

Write for quotations.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.
Charles City, Iowa.

CHIEF and LATHAM RASPBERRIES RED LAKE CURRANT

Hardy Fruit Tree Seedlings
Americana Plum Manchurian Crab

ANDREWS NURSERY CO. Faribault
Minn.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens — Shrubs

Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List

SCARFF'S NURSERIES

New Carlisle, O.

Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants,
Gooseberries, Blackberries
and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.
60 Orchard St. Fredonia, N. Y.



Complete list of all the new varieties.
We furnish packing out service
for nurserymen and seedsmen.
Write for wholesale price list.

E. W. TOWNSEND SONS NURSERIES
Salisbury, Maryland

of the department of horticulture of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, and L. M. Gates, state nursery inspector. A round-table discussion followed the talks.

It was estimated by visiting nurserymen that the Marshall orchards would yield about 25,000 bushels of apples this season.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Williams & Harvey Nurseries, Kansas City, Kan., held a successful demonstration of their equipment for moving large trees at the recent National Shade Tree Conference, at St. Louis.

H. C. Danbury, of the Garden Shop, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., is visiting nurseries through the south and looking for material suitable for landscape development.

E. H. Meredith, 409 East Eighth street, Harper, Kan., will open a nursery and seed business November 1.

Joe Whelan has joined the sales force of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., specializing in promoting the sales of packaged nursery stock. Formerly with the Wedge Nursery, Albert Lea, Minn., Mr. Whelan has had many years of experience in this field and is well acquainted with the trade.

George Duey and Fred Mineke, of the Heart of America Nursery & Landscape Co., Overland Park, Kan., enjoyed a week's vacation in the Ozarks the forepart of September.

The R. G. Minich Nurseries have moved to a new location at Nall road and Seventy-fourth street, Kansas City, Kan., from 2805 West Sixty-seventh street, Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Minich bought ten acres of ground at this location a year ago and now has on it his residence, an office and a packing house, and it is almost completely planted to a well balanced assortment of evergreens, shrubs, shade trees and perennials. He reports an excellent growing season and favorable prospects for a good autumn business. Fred Allen, who for many years was associated with the old Kansas City Nurseries, has joined the Minich organization.

Walter Lohmann, for four years with the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., is beginning new duties as a traveling representative, calling on the wholesale trade in midwestern territory.

Mrs. Lloyd Hammil has purchased the greenhouse at Olathe, Kan., which was formerly rented by the Olathe Floral Co., Frank H. House, manager. Mrs. Hammil, who has had previous experience in the florists' business, is renovating the greenhouse and redecorating the flower shop. The Olathe Floral Co. now occupies a business block in downtown Olathe.

Wallace Beery, prominent movie star of Hollywood, Cal., flew in his private plane to Jefferson City, the state capital, for a week-end visit with Governor Lloyd C. Stark, former president of the Stark Bros. Orchards & Nurseries Co., Louisiana, Mo. The two became friends recently when the governor was in California attending the dedicatory ceremonies of the Missouri state site of the coming exposition at San Francisco.

PINE VIEW NURSERY, Pacific Grove, of which James D. Bishop is proprietor, has been awarded the job of landscaping the Monterey post-office grounds.

TAXUS

Taxus cuspidata, propagated from cuttings of the improved dark green strain. XX B&B 15 to 18 ins., heavy, from beds, ideal for dwarf hedges.

\$60.00 per 100. \$550.00 per 1000. Each

XXX B&B 18 to 24 ins. \$1.25
18 to 24 ins., heavy 1.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft. 2.00

TAXUS HICKSII, 18 to 24 ins.

\$65.00 per 100. \$600.00 per 1000.

Juniperus Depressa Plumosa

Each

XXX B&B 18 to 24 ins. \$1.25

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana

Each

18 to 24 ins. \$1.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft. 1.75
2 1/2 to 3 ft. 2.25

Above prices in lots of 100, f.o.b. Cincinnati.

We also have larger Taxus, including trimmed specimens up to 4 and 5 ft. high. Taxus headquarters—over 100,000 plants.

THE W. A. NATORP COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio

Red Barberry Seedlings

Grade	100	1000	5000
1 to 3 ins.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$50.00
3 to 6 ins.	2.25	18.00	75.00
6 to 9 ins.	3.00	23.50	100.00
T 9 to 12 ins.	8.50	75.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

Fairview Evergreen Nurseries
Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Coniferous Evergreens

Shrubs — Vines — Creepers

Write for Advance Wholesale List
of Lining-out Stock.

FRASER NURSERIES, Inc.
P. O. Box 465 Birmingham, Ala.

WHOLESALE GROWERS

Specializing in
Evergreen Seedlings
Transplants and Apple Trees

Write for price list.

Send us your trade list.

MATHEWS EGGERT NURSERY
North Muskegon, Mich.

Blue, White and Norway

SPRUCE

Liners

Sizes from 2 to 4 years.

I. C. PATTON Shepherd, Mich.

Tree Men Meet

NEW ARBORISTS GROUP.

At the National Shade Tree Conference, held at the Coronado hotel, St. Louis, Mo., the first week of September, an organization known as the National Arborists' Association was formed. This organization is composed of firms or individuals actively engaged in tree preservation work. The dues were set at \$15 annually.

The officers elected are: President, H. W. Van Wormer, Richmond, Va.; first vice-president, J. Cooke White, Arlington, Mass.; second vice-president, C. L. Wachtel, Wauwatosa, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, Wesley O. Hollister, Kent, O. Directors elected were Charles F. Irish, Cleveland, O.; George T. Lewis, Medina, Pa., and John F. Fox, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The purpose of the organization is to work together for the benefits of the industry, particularly with respect to the social security law and state legislation regarding shade tree work.

COLUMBUS LANDSCAPERS.

A monthly meeting of the Columbus Landscape Association was held at the Charmine hotel, Columbus, O., the evening of September 20, with a large number in attendance.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner; at the conclusion of the meal President Harold Esper called upon Walter Tucker to introduce the speaker of the evening, who was Mr. Secans, of the Livingston Seed Co. Before the start of the general discussion, Mr. Secans showed a group of color slides from photographs taken by himself of gardens and individual plants of annuals, perennials and bulbs in the vicinity of Columbus. Several of the slides were unusually good in trueness of color and clearness of detail. After these pictures were shown, a few questions were brought up in regard to some of the specific views, after which the matter of advertising was brought up.

The speaker gave his own views, as well as those of the firm which he represents, concerning the subject. He stated that from the experience of the firm, large ads in newspapers run less frequently were found more beneficial than the same money expended for smaller ads more frequently. He likewise stated he felt that one of the best forms of advertising is direct-mail advertising, but it is also one of the most expensive. He likewise mentioned that the present trend, at least in the seed business, seems to be away from the mail-order form of business and that he believed that the same is the case in the landscape and nursery business, all of which simply means that local firms will be awarded the business if they but use a little effort to go after it.

The work of some of the members at the recent garden festival to raise money for a new Garden Center in the Civic Center area was praised, and it was voted to reimburse those who supplied time and plant materials; the garden club council had intended to take care of these expenses, but since the show was far from the financial success hoped for, because of the inclement weather, the association agreed

to take care of expenses out of the treasury.

Further ways of distributing the remainder of the instructive folders to prospective home builders were discussed and the placement of more pamphlets with the various building and loan firms and sending them to names secured from the Daily Reporter were decided as the best methods.

The subject of collective buying arose, especially concerning such items as grass seeds, but it was deemed late to do anything about it this year; a few firms will be approached in regard to this matter before spring.

Concerning the sponsoring of a fall trip, it was decided that, since several of the members of the association also belong to the Bexley Garden Club and since the latter group is planning a trip similar to the one usually taken by the association, no such affair will be planned by the landscapers this year, but any members who wish to will be welcome to go with the garden club group October 14 and 15.

FORM MISSISSIPPI GROUP.

P. A. Woodham, of the P. A. Woodham Nursery Co., Newton, was elected president of the Mississippi Association of Florists, Nurserymen and Landscape

PEONIES SPECIAL SALE

Officinalis rubra. The lovely old-fashioned early red. Guaranteed best quality, disease-free roots. 3 to 5-eye stock.
\$2.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 50, \$37.00 per 200

Write for Wholesale Price List,
"Everything That's Good and Hardy."

THE COLE NURSERY CO.

600 Acres—Established 1881
Painesville, Ohio

PROFITABLE PEONIES

Best varieties. Attractive prices. Fine quality roots, liberally graded.
27th Annual Catalogue ready.

HARMEL PEONY COMPANY
Growers of Fine Peonies since 1911
Berlin, Maryland

PEONIES

The varieties that the florist wants and the ones that will pay dividends.

LEAVENWORTH NURSERIES
Leavenworth, Kansas

PEONIES

All types, including Tree Peonies

The Cottage Gardens
Lansing, Mich.

Gardeners, at the organization meeting held in the Lamar hotel, Meridian, Miss., September 15. Over fifty attended the meeting, which was the first of its kind in a number of years. I. H. Bass, Lumberton, was elected vice-president of the nurserymen's group, and Lindsey Cabaniss, Jackson, was chosen to serve in the same capacity for the florists. J. L. Pope, Laurel, was named secretary-treasurer. Members of the board of directors are: Herman Owen, Columbus; F. A. Muller, Jackson, and William W. Broome, Vicksburg.

An interesting and instructive talk was given by Dr. Clay Lyle, of the state plant board. President Woodham appointed the following to serve on the legislative committee: John Stemme, Hattiesburg; J. B. Beale, Greenwood; F. S. Batson, State College; Mrs. E. R. Hodgson, Meridian, and Jack P. Marshall, Meridian, all of the florists' division, and J. E. Burns, Brookhaven; A. A. Pigford, Lumberton; R. L. Brent, Jackson; B. M. Barnes, Jackson, and Fred Weiss, of the nursery division.

Jackson was chosen as the convention city for 1939, when the association will meet in September.

Hardy Phloxes

Finest varieties, field-grown and true to name.

Oriental Poppies

Twenty varieties, field-grown, propagated from divisions.

Hemerocallis

Several of the newer varieties.

Evergreens for Lining Out

Well established in 2-inch pots.
Reasonable prices. Send for list.

HARMON NURSERY
Prospect, Ohio

HARDY PLANTS

	Per 100
Delphiniums, Blackmore & Langdon's, 2-yr.	\$5.00
Hardy Carnations, field-grown, red, rose, white and yellow	
Shasta Daisy, White Lady, divisions	5.00
Bleeding Heart, 1-yr. clumps	7.50
Columbine, 2-yr. clumps, rainbow blend	5.00
Violas, Persian and Confederate	1.00
Lilacs, Tenuifolium seedlings, 1-yr.	1.00
Beeweed, rooted cuttings	2.50
Buddleia, Ille de France, new red purple, 1-yr., field-grown, 4 ft.	20.00
Syringa, Spectabilis, 1-yr., field-grown	6.00

IRIS

200 varieties, 1 of each, labeled, \$15.00; 2 each, \$25.00; 3 each, \$35.00; 6 each, \$50.00.

SMITH GARDENS, Clarkston, Wash.

ASTER MOUNT RAINIER

Award of Merit

New-anglise type, large pure white flowers, narrow petals.
Field-grown plants, \$3.50 per 10;
\$30.00 per 100.

Write for complete wholesale list

WM. BORSCH & SON, Inc.
Maplewood Box A 21 Oregon



Ask for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE

1300 VARIETIES

IRIS AND PEONIES

QUALITY!

C. F. WASSENBERG - Van Wert, O.

BOYD NURSERY COMPANY
McMinnville, Tennessee
WHOLESALE GROWER
of
Tree Seedlings and Lining-Out Stock
Write for Prices on Peach Pits

RUSSIAN OLIVE

	100	1000
6 to 12 ins. 1-yr. S.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
12 to 18 ins. 1-yr. S.....	1.75	14.00
18 to 24 ins. 1-yr. S.....	2.50	20.00
24 to 36 ins. 1-yr. S.....	4.00	32.00
	10	100
2 to 4 ft. shrubs x.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
4 to 5 ft. shrubs x.....	3.00	22.00
5 to 6 ft. shrubs x.....	4.00	32.00

Our autumn list offers many Bulbs, Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs you want, at low-down prices. Let us send your copy today.

FRANK M. RICHARD, JR.
P. O. Box 363 Fort Collins, Colo.
Mile-high grown means better quality.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
E. S. Welch Est. 1875 Shenandoah, Iowa

A COMPLETE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK—ASK FOR TRADE LIST
Send us your WANT LIST for quotations
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

SHADES

Huckleberry, 5 to 6 ft..... \$60.00 per 100
Basswood, 5 to 6 ft..... 60.00 per 100
Am. Birch, 5 to 6 ft..... 60.00 per 100

Good leaders.

BENTS NURSERIES
Cresco, Iowa

JEWELL Wholesale
Hardy Minnesota-grown
Nursery Stock and Liners
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.
POUCH N
Lake City, Minnesota

**EVERGREENS**

For Seventy-four years
growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 STURGEON BAY, WIS.

GRAPEVINES

\$80,000 of the finest grapevines we ever
grew await your order. All the leading
varieties in 1 and 2-year size. Get our
price list before placing order.

E. W. TOWNSEND SONS NURSERIES
Salisbury, Maryland

NEW JERSEY HEADS MEET.

The executive committee of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen held a meeting, September 15, at the New Jersey state college of agriculture, New Brunswick.

Dr. P. P. Pirone opened the meeting with a report on plans for the Rutgers nursery school, to be held the week of February 6. Sales and marketing will be stressed, and authorities in these special fields are being sought as lecturers. The hours will be from 10 to 12 mornings and from 1 to 4 afternoons. A 5-day course is favored.

The applications for membership of Peter Booy, Mendham, and Hugo Kind, of the Shady Lawn Nursery, Hammonton, were discussed and accepted.

It was voted that half the expenses of the two state delegates to the A. A. N. convention at Detroit be paid by the association. This matter of expenses was also slated for discussion at the winter meeting.

Much trouble and worry and no small expense was saved most association members largely through the efforts of the special committee named to study the position of nurserymen with reference to the unemployment compensation insurance act. Headed by William Flemer, Jr., and made up of William Howe, Jr., the committee put in a great deal of time for the benefit of association members. It was decided that President Hess should outline this great benefit to the members in a letter and ask for voluntary contributions to help defray the cost of the counsel retained to prepare a brief on this question.

President Hess brought up recent correspondence he has had from H. G. Seyler, president of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, and Harlan P. Kelsey, member of the executive committee of the A. A. N. These letters were held for general study and further discussion at the winter meeting.

It was moved and passed that the association go on record as indorsing William Howe, Jr., for member of the state board of agriculture to represent the horticultural interests in the state.

NEW JERSEY NURSERY COURSE.

A nursery practice course designed to help nurserymen cope with the problems of management and plant growing will be offered by the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., for twelve weeks, starting October 31. Tuition is free to New Jersey residents. Although experience in the nursery business is not required for entrance in the course, students must furnish evidence that they understand the practical phases of plant growing. Besides instruction in nursery management, plant materials and propagation, how plants grow, soils and sites, and plant pests, the course will also include study in vegetable and fruit growing, lawn making and maintenance, and horticultural machinery. Supplemental classroom lectures, work in the college's greenhouses and laboratories and trips to commercial greenhouse ranges will also be included in the course. B. J.

A CONTRACT has been awarded to the York Seed & Nursery Co., York, Pa., to furnish and plant shrubbery about the new high school building.

FALL 1938

ELM, American, Moline and Vase,
up to 4 ins. All transplants.

MAPLE, Norway, up to 3½ ins.
Transplants, extra select, spaced
7x7 ft.

POPLAR, Lombardy, up to 2 ins.

WILLOWS, Thurlow, up to 3 ins.

BARBERRY, Thunbergii, up to 2
to 3 ft.

SPIREA, Vanhouttei, up to 5 to
6 ft.

APPLE, 2-year.

CHERRY, 1-year.

PEACH.

All of above items can be supplied in carload lots.

Send for list on many other items.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, INC.
Bridgeport, Indiana

Largest Nursery in Indiana. Est. 1875.

PINUS PONDEROSA

EXTRA STRONG, 3-year-old,
\$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.
Cash.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN CO.
Evergreen, Colorado

CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus Pumila*)

Hardy strain. Grown under irrigation.
Good root system. Main leader to tip.
No forks. Now booking orders for fall
or spring delivery. Samples submitted
on quantity orders. Prices on request.

SWINK NURSERY CO.
Box 152, Swink, Colo.

WHOLESALE GROWERS

of a complete line of Nursery Stock
including Fruit Tree Seedlings.

Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries
Shenandoah, In.

AMOOR RIVER NORTH PRIVET HEDGING

Extra fine, low branched, young, smooth,
pretty. As fine Privet as ever grew.
Will make you pretty dollars and "come
again customers." Special for October:

Per 1000
18 to 24 ins., 4 br. up..... \$25.00
12 to 18 ins., 3 br. up..... 15.00
Cash. Packing free.

ALTA VISTA NURSERIES Davenport, Iowa

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Complete assortment of lining-out sizes
Also larger grades for landscaping
Send for our wholesale catalogue

D. HILL NURSERY CO.
EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS
Largest Growers in America
Box 402 DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

For list of

BOOKS ON TRADE SUBJECTS

Write to
AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Rose Ceremonies

ROSE SOCIETY MEETING.

Dedicate Pennsylvania Gardens.

More than 500 persons attended the dedication of the municipal rose garden at Harrisburg, Pa., September 16. Participating in the program were Mayor John A. F. Hall, City Councilman J. Calvin Frank, commissioner of parks; Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Roanoke, Va., president of the American Rose Society; Dr. C. Waldo Cherry, and Dr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg.

The dedication was in connection with the annual meeting of the American Rose Society and was specially marked by the unveiling of a bronze tablet to Dr. McFarland, an important factor in establishing the municipal garden. At present, Dr. McFarland is president emeritus of the American Rose Society.

The tablet, which was unveiled by R. Marion Hatton, secretary of the society, is inscribed as follows:

This rose garden, a gift of citizens, school children, civic organizations and the city of Harrisburg, is dedicated by The American Rose Society to its editor, J. Horace McFarland, L.H.D., master printer, author, lecturer, editor, sponsor of the rose for America, pioneer in civic development, whose labors have enriched the lives of fellow Americans. J. Calvin Frank, director, parks and public property; George G. McFarland, president, Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital. September 15, 1938.

Dr. Kirk, who presented the tablet, described his fellow society officer as one who "has contributed not only to the flower world and to the beauty of home and countryside, but to many undertakings for civic betterment and advancement."

Councilman Frank said that his department was greatly benefited by the fact that "certain civic-minded citizens had obtained the services of the late Warren H. Manning, nationally known landscape architect, to aid them in planning for a greater Harrisburg." He said Mr. Manning from that time on served as an adviser to the park department and because of his counsel this garden finally materialized. Mr. Frank also praised the work of Dr. McFarland and R. Marion Hatton and referred particularly to the former's participation in the city's long-range planning program.

After the exercises at the municipal gardens, members of the rose society and guests visited Breeze Hill Gardens, at the residence of Dr. McFarland, and then motored to Hershey, where the new Hershey rose garden was formally opened by Charles F. Ziegler, president of the Hershey Estates, Dr. Kirk and Dr. McFarland.

Dr. McFarland told of his meeting with Mr. Hershey, Mr. Hershey's acceptance of the idea and its development by Harry L. Erdman, superintendent of the estates.

In the evening, members of the American Rose Society were the dinner guests of Mr. Hershey at the Hotel Hershey. After the dinner, C. R. McGinnies spoke on "Old Roses"; William E. Niswonger on "The Dayton Rose Society," a unique nationally known rose organization, and Robert Pyle on "Roses in Europe."

The prize award committee reported that it had been unable to find a greenhouse seedling rose worthy of the

John Cook award and so the award was passed for this year. The Fuerstenberg prize, which consists of cash, was awarded to the rose, Eclipse, originated by the late Dr. J. H. Nicolas, and the prize money will be forwarded to his widow. On the recommendation of judges at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., certificates of merit were awarded to the following: Poinsettia, a new scarlet rose originated by How-



Robert Pyle.

ard & Smith; Radio, a bicolored rose originated by Pedro Dot, and Miss America, a pink rose originated by the late Dr. Nicolas.

Hold Meeting and Election.

September 17, the trustees held a brief meeting, followed by the annual meeting, with an address by Miss Cynthia Westcott, on "The Care of the Rose Garden." At the close of the meeting members were conducted through the Hershey chocolate factory, the industrial school, high school and other places of interest.

Officers elected for the year were: President, Dr. T. Allen Kirk; vice-president, Dr. L. M. Massey; treasurer, S. S. Pennock; secretary, R. Marion Hatton. Directors to serve for three years are Mrs. W. W. Gibbs, R. O. Kirkland, David Robinson and A. F. Truex.

THINK OF US



when you need
the BEST Trees
and Shrubs
adapted to
the South.

GRIFFING NURSERIES

Beaumont, Texas

ROSE RENT CEREMONY.

The payment of one red rose as rent for land originally owned by William Penn and now owned by the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., was paid September 14, at Jennersville, Pa., to Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall, Jr., ninth direct descendant.

This ceremony is in accordance with provisions of a title to a 5,000-acre tract of land which Edward Thomas and Richard Penn turned over to William Penn, III, in 1731. The Conard-Pyle Co. now grows roses on the land.

The original agreement called for the payment of one red rose in June, but the revived ceremony was held at the Red Rose Inn, September 14, at which time Dr. Albert Cook Myers, biographer of William Penn, presented the payment to the nearest descendant. Robert Pyle, who presided at the meeting, presented an additional 250 blooms to Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall, Jr.

From the porch of the inn, where the program took place because of the light rain that was falling, the visitors could see the rose fields with the thousands of blooms.

Dr. T. Allen Kirk, president of the American Rose Society, talked on the satisfaction derived from the growing of these flowers. Dr. L. M. Massey, vice-president of the American Rose Society, spoke on "Bridges Built by Roses." Dr. William T. Sharpless, representing the Chester County Historical Society, told of the interesting history of this piece of land.

FINCH SPORT PATENTED.

Rummel, Rummel & Woodworth, Chicago patent lawyers, have announced that the following plant patent was issued September 20, 1938:

No. 202. Rose, Fred C. Stielow, Niles Center, Ill. A new and distinct variety of rose, a sport from Mrs. R. M. Finch, similar thereto in habits of growth, but distinguishable therefrom chiefly by its general warm, deep shade of cerise blooms with lighter touches of pink near the base of the petals, its persistence in retaining this color and by its profusion of blooms.

AMERICAN IRIS SECRETARY.

Howard R. Watkins has been appointed secretary of the American Iris Society, succeeding B. Y. Morrison, who resigned. Mr. Watkins' office is at 821 Washington Loan & Trust building, Washington, D. C.

Four new directors are to be nominated, and members are asked to submit nominations to Secretary Watkins by October 15, so that the names may be placed on the ballots to be mailed soon thereafter.

SEEDLINGS

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM
4 to 12 inches (row run), \$20.00 per 1,000

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

(2-year)	
2 to 3 ft.	\$20.00 per 1,000
3 to 4 ft.	\$25.00 per 1,000
4 to 5 ft.	\$35.00 per 1,000
5 to 6 ft.	\$50.00 per 1,000

DOGWOOD (PACIFIC NUTTALLII)

12 to 16 inches,	\$5.00 per 1,000
	\$40.00 per 1,000

ENGLISH HOLLY

2 to 3 inches,	\$5.00 per 1,000
	250 at 1,000 rate.

MOUNT VERNON NURSERY

Mount Vernon, Wash.

Oregon-grown ROSEBUSHES

*Send
for
List*

PETERSON & DERING, Inc.
Wholesale Rose Growers
SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON
Wholesale Only

ROSES

Send us your list of wants

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right

Combination carloads to eastern distributing
points save you on freight.

New Rose TEXAS CENTENNIAL

(Red Hoover)
Plant Patent No. 102

Ask for color illustration
and prices.

Also for our general list
of roses.

DIXIE ROSE NURSERY
Tyler, Texas

HARDY
Rosebushes

for 1938-39

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California



ORENCO NURSERY CO.

Oreenco, Oregon
Wholesale Growers

Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental
Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.
Very complete line of quality stock
Catalogue sent on request.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

1436 N. E. Second Ave. PORTLAND, ORE.

Largest Fruit Tree Seedling Growers
In America.

We accept growing contracts for 3 to 5 years.
Quality stock. References on request.
John Holmason, Prop.

TERRIBLE TOLL OF HURRICANE.

Aided by Tidal Waves and Floods.

With between five and six inches of rain thoroughly saturating the ground all over New England early last week and with New England's leading rivers, like the Connecticut and Merrimack, in flood, there seemed to be trouble enough before the West Indian hurricane struck the afternoon of September 21. Harvard University's weather observatory in the Blue Hills section near Boston, Mass. recorded a wind velocity of 186 miles per hour for a short period, and for three 5-minute periods between 6 and 7 p. m. the wind remained constant at 111 miles per hour.

With the ground saturated from the terrific rains, the resultant destruction of trees was simply catastrophic. Tens of thousands of noble street trees, largely elms, went down. Great numbers of others are standing at a list and may go down with a bad winter snow or ice storm. Still more are terribly mutilated.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island suffered more than the northerly states, although New Hampshire was rather badly hit, while Vermont and Maine seemed to be out of the path of the storm. Many New England towns and cities whose great glory has been in their majestic elms and maples are sadly shorn, and it will take a lifetime to replace them even in part.

Arnold Arboretum Badly Damaged.

At the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, 1,500 trees are down. Beautiful Hemlock hill is a sad sight, with 400 trees gone. Virtually the entire poplar collection is destroyed, while 150 fine specimen evergreens are among those lost, many being extremely rare varieties. On historic Boston Common, 155 trees, mainly elms, are uprooted or torn to fragments, while the Public Gardens, with ninety-eight specimen trees gone, seem a veritable shambles. Some 20,000 street trees are down in Greater Boston and these conditions are duplicated over most of Massachusetts.

All nurseries report heavy losses, sheds being torn to pieces and large trees being uprooted, with great numbers twisted, loosened and badly injured. Orchardists suffered appalling losses, with a great proportion of their apples, pears and peaches being uprooted and virtually all fruits blown off and bruised badly. Heavy losses are also reported in woodlands, especially among evergreen trees.

Verkade's Nurseries, New London, Conn., report that one building and several hotbed sash were lost and most of the nursery stock was badly burned by salt spray. The greenhouses and dwellings were not damaged.

In Providence between 20,000 and 25,000 highway trees were uprooted. At Roger Williams park more than sixty per cent of the trees were uprooted, including hundreds of rare specimens. There was great damage to greenhouses, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Hundreds of plants were destroyed.

HIGHMEAD NURSERY, INC., Ipswich, Mass., has been incorporated by Gwen-dolen E. Davidson, Grace D. Swasey, Intervale, N. H., and Grace E. Brooks, Ipswich, with a capital of \$10,000.

FRUIT and SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

Oregon and Washington Grown
Apple, Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard,
Myrobalan

Quince (rooted cuttings)

Chinese Elm Seedlings

Complete Line General Nursery Stock.

Chinese Elm, Transplanted Specimens.

Norway Maple, Lining-out Whips.

Send list of your wants for prices.

New catalogue now ready.

Combination carloads to eastern distributing points.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Inc.
Since 1878
Milton, Oregon

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.

306 S. E. 12th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

To the Trade Only

A complete line of
Nursery Stock and
Nursery Supplies.

Catalogue sent on request.

CONTRACT GROWERS ONLY

We do not grow for open market, either retail or wholesale, therefore do not compete with our contractors. This permits early and prompt shipments. Let us quote you on Apple Grafts, Chinese Elm and Hackberry Seedlings.

WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.

MANETTI

Dormant Buds
Multiflora Japonica, rooted cuttings.

Quince stocks and seedlings.
ENSCHENDE NURSERY
Hillsboro, Ore.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

	Western-Grown	Per 1000
Apple, 3/16-in.	12.00
French Pear, 3/16-in.	12.00
Myrobalan Plum, 1/4-in.	12.00

These are well graded, sturdy, healthy seedlings, on which we do our own budding and are sure to please. Supply limited.

C. R. BURR & COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A—Manchester, Conn.

Please Mention
THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
when writing advertisers

Pacific Coast News

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHOW.

Draws Fine Commercial Entries.

Conceded to exceed in beauty and interest the outstanding exhibits of previous years, this year's floral display of the Los Angeles county fair at Pomona, Cal., staged under the direction of Fred P. Rossiter, superintendent of floriculture and nursery departments, attracted a large share of attention in the main building where fruit and flowers vied for honors. The landscaping of the fairgrounds is in itself an exhibit worth the trip. Hillsides were aflame with petunias. A lagoon spotted with water lilies and bordered with pampas grass plumes traverses one end of the grounds, and thousands of zinnias and marigolds add color.

Three nursery displays, occupying at least 600 square feet, were the most pretentious. In the first, for the most complete and artistic display of ornamental shrubs and potted plants arranged for artistic effect, with ornamental shrubs predominating, the Del Amo Nurseries, Compton, won first. A subtropical garden planting included fine specimens of epiphyllums, strelitzias, hibiscus, caladiums, Tetrapanax papyrifera, hydrangeas, clerodendrons and others, well illuminated for the artistic effect of light and shadow. Second honors went to the Page Nursery Co., Chino, for an attractive formal garden planting, in which excellent coleuses were used for bordering walks and potted plants with good effect.

In the second class, for the most complete and artistic display of cut flowers, potted plants and ornamental shrubs, with cut flowers and potted plants approximating seventy-five per cent, first award went to Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario. A bungalow, with a complete garden landscaping, surrounded by a picket fence, was used effectively to display an artistic grouping of shrubs and potted plants suited to the modest home, yet forming the basis for even more imposing estates as well. Shelves, lighted from below, encircled part of the house, in the manner of modern window decoration, and held vases of cut dahlias and roses.

Second award in this class went to Alvin Richards, of the Richards Nursery, Pomona, with a display also well suited to the needs of the California garden enthusiast.

Outdoor Living Room.

For an exhibit combining utility and novelty in an outdoor living room, garden or landscape unit, using ornamental shrubs and plants for effect, Clark B. Lutschig, Fullerton, won the first award, with a patio well planned for California living. Second award went to the White Gate Nursery, Pomona, with an outdoor garden designed and built by R. Sanford Martin, landscape architect.

A special award in this class went to Peck & Wadsworth, tree specialists and landscape gardeners of Los Angeles, with a green and white garden, for which live oaks and cypress trees were transplanted, and for which shrubs were

furnished by Roy F. Wilcox & Co., Montebello.

In the rock gardens and aquatic plants division, for a rock garden, not less than 400 square feet in area, first award went to Frank Yamashita, Baldwin Park, for a charming garden, with an Oriental bridge, dwarf shrubbery and a lighted pagoda interior.

In the rose show sponsored by the Pacific Rose Society, the committee assisting the Los Angeles county fair management includes Fred W. Walters, La Canada; John H. van Barneveld, Puente, and Karl W. Somers, Alhambra.

For the best general display of outdoor-grown roses, the Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, won the sweepstakes and first prizes in the following classes: Crimson or scarlet, salmon or bronze, yellow, bicolor and best California rose introduced since 1936. Germain's Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, took one first prize and two second prizes; California Roses, Inc., Puente, one second and two third, and the Richards Nursery, two third.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Rose night at the Southern California Horticultural Institute's September meeting, held at the Mayfair hotel, was one of its most interesting and successful meetings, with Rose Experts Fred Howard, of Howard & Smith, Inc., Montebello; John van Barneveld, of California Roses, Inc., Puente, and Albert Morris, of the Western Rose Co., San Fernando, as speakers. Manfred Meyberg, past president of the institute, acted as master of ceremonies, with President Lovell Swisher presiding. The attendance totaled ninety-two. The floral display was lavish, with one long center table of roses and across the stage another table covered with the entries in the plant forum. For these entries, first award went to Fred Howard for his display of double gerberas; second to Elizabeth Bodger, El Monte, for her new fragrant marigolds; third to William H. Henderson, of Hender-

son's Gardens, Fresno, for a magnificent display of hardy hibiscus blooms.

Southern California Horticultural Institute opened its campaign to promote lawn renovation during the months of September and October with an advertisement in the Southland Homes and Gardens magazine of the Los Angeles Times. Coincidental to the advertisement and individual advertisements by dealers in lawn renovation equipment and supplies was a story by Lovell Swisher, president of the institute, in which the whys and wherefores of autumn lawn renovation in southern California were set forth. Advertisements were scheduled to run weekly, and sponsors of the campaign furnished dealers with a special leaflet to be given out to their customers.

Peck & Wadsworth, tree specialists and landscape gardeners, completed a 2-year job this summer at the Bel Air estate of Hilda Boldt Weber. Landscaping began before the construction of the house and it included the placing of thirty 40-foot pines and a variety of oak and other trees in many sizes.

Rock Garden Nursery, specializing in plants for rock gardens, will be opened by Frank S. Yamashita, Arcadia, October 1.

The educational project in which boys are trained as gardeners, sponsored jointly by the board of education and the Southern California Horticultural Institute, will shortly celebrate its first anniversary. Fifteen boys, some with high school and some with junior college training to their credit, have completed the first year's work, under the direction of C. E. Nihart and G. W. MacKenzie, of the board of education, with John S. Vosburg, supervisor of landscape gardening, as instructor-coordinator. These boys now have one of

IF YOU plant Tennessee Natural Peach Seed

You will not be sorry. Reliable and Dependable. Write for prices on 1937 crop. \$6.00 to 7000 seeds to the bushel (50 lb.)

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Evergreens

Southern Nursery & Landscape Co.
Winchester, Tennessee

Seedling Peach Pits

*A bountiful crop
— Lower prices*

Our pits compare favorably
with the best.

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
Hogansville, Ga.



Asparagus Roots

We offer to the trade one of the largest plantings of 1 and 2-year roots in the east. Write us for prices.

E. W. TOWNSEND SONS NURSERIES
Salisbury, Maryland

We are collectors of NORTHERN MINNESOTA TREE SEEDS

including

*Pinus Banksiana, Jack Pine
Pinus Strobus, White Pine
Pinus Resinosa, Red Pine
Picea Canadensis, White Spruce*

Write for samples and prices.

Bear Creek Evergreen Nursery
Alida, Minnesota

Prices Now Ready**BARTELDES**

**Evergreen and
Deciduous**

TREE SEED

*A complete list at
reasonable prices.*

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.
Denver, Colorado

We are collectors of
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN
EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS**

Including:

PICEA PUNGENS. Colorado Blue Spruce.

PICEA ENGELMANNII. Engelmann's Spruce.

PICEA DOUGLASII. Douglas Fir.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE.

ABIES CONCOLOR. Colorado Silver Fir.

PINUS PONDEROSA. Yellow Pine.

PINUS FLEXILIS. Limber Pine.

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM. Silver Cedar.

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM. Montana.

We are booking orders for new crop
seed to be ready at suitable time.

Prices to the Trade are now ready.

THE COLORADO SEED CO.
1515 Champa St. Denver, Colo.

LAWN GRASS SEED

100 lbs.

Velvet Lawn Mixture.....	\$13.50
Kentucky Bluegrass, extra fine... 12.50	
Redtop, fancy silver seed..... 11.00	
American Rye Grass..... 6.50	

A. H. Hummert Seed Co.
2746-48 Chouteau Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

NORTH DAKOTA SEEDS

Juniperus communis depressa

Juniperus scopulorum, c.s.

Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi

Rhus trilobata (western aromatic sumac)

Rosa Woodsii, *Ball Cactus* (*Mammillaria vivipara*) and *Amelanchier canadensis*.

E. C. MORAN Medora, N. D.

MAZZARD PITS, clean

Also special quotations —

**APPLE, OLIVE AND
NORWAY MAPLE SEED.**

COLUMBIA BASIN NURSERY
Wenatchee, Wash.

the two necessary years' work to their credit. They are paid on a sliding scale as their usefulness increases. Thirty-six hours per week are spent in actual work in gardens or in the lath houses. The remainder is spent in the classroom. This autumn the Frank Wiggins Trade School is opening a free employment class for those wishing to make gardening their work. Enrollment for the class will be at the Wiggins school, but classes are conducted at Laurel Center, 1055 North Fairfax, where the lath houses and growing grounds are located.

MEET AT CITRUS STATION.

Approximately thirty members of the Southern California Nurserymen's Association attended a meeting held at the California citrus experiment station, Riverside, Cal., September 14. This was the first meeting to be held at the station and was arranged by D. F. McPherson, secretary of the association, and Dr. Leon D. Batchelor, of the experiment station.

"Psorosis of Plants," by Dr. H. S. Fawcett, was the first topic to be discussed and was followed by "Citrus Root Stocks," by Dr. Batchelor. Dr. H. J. Webber, station citriculturist, was also called upon for comments.

The afternoon session had as its main topic of discussion the grades and standards law as it affects citrus nursery stock. A field trip to the citrus root stock plot, citrus varient plot, lemon strain experiments and other test groves at the station concluded the day's program.

ORGANIZE SPOKANE UNIT.

The Spokane county unit of the Washington State Association of Nurserymen was organized at a meeting held at Spokane, September 12. Harry X. Kelly, regional vice-president of the state association, presided at the meeting. Alfred Janish, Spokane, was elected secretary-treasurer.

W. L. Fulmer, president of the state association, stopped on his way to Honolulu and gave an interesting talk on what has been accomplished on the Pacific coast.

The autumn weather has been dry, no rain falling in the past three months, which is a drawback to the nurserymen of the state.

MOVE TREES TO ISLAND SITE.

Peck & Wadsworth, Los Angeles, Cal., tree specialists, acting for the state, completed last month their three months' task of preparing twenty-eight California pepper trees for a trip to Treasure island, in San Francisco bay, to form part of the landscaping for the state and federal group of exhibits at next year's Golden Gate International Exposition. The shipment of live pepper trees left the Southern Pacific railroad's Los Angeles yards on fourteen flat cars on a northbound train. Three attendants accompanied the trees, to make certain the fastenings remained secure and to guard against possible damage.

Three months ago the trees were dug from their location at Burbank and box sides were built around the roots. Porous tile irrigation and feeding pipes were placed inside the boxes, and the systematic work of preparing the roots was thus begun.

PERENNIAL SEED

Ornamental perennials, so readily and economically grown from seed, are becoming increasingly appreciated. Our sales of this seed to the trade surprisingly indicate it. Through our Trial Grounds and wide connections with seed growers, we are in a favorable position to supply your wants in this growing line.

**FRESH CROP SEED**

Dicentra Eximia — Plumy Bleeding Heart
½ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00

We are also gathering from our own nurseries, and receiving from specialists, fresh seeds of all the leading varieties, for instant:

Delphinium Cliveden Beauty
Improved strain of Belladonna. Our own seed just gathered.

oz., \$1.20; ¼ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00
Delphinium Good Value Hybrids
From finest English and American strains.

½ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$6.00
Special prices for present only.
Write for complete catalogue.

THE MARTIN-PRATT SEED CO.
Box 189N Fairnesville, Ohio

DIRECT FROM THE GROWER**QUALITY GUARANTEED.**

Our new wholesale price list outlines a choice assortment of

Tulips, Hyacinths and Daffodils.
Muscaris, Crocus, Scillas, etc.
Dutch, Spanish and English Irises.
Madonna and Regal Lilies.
Miscellaneous hardy Lilies.
Peonies, Phloxes and other perennials.

Gladioli and Dahlias.

A copy of our list is free upon request.

A. M. GROOTENDORST
Benton Harbor, Mich.

LILY BULBS AND SEED

Write today for your copy of our 1938 Fall catalogue and trade price lists containing cultural information and complete descriptions of over 100 varieties of Domestic and Imported Lilies and Lily seeds.

EDGAR L. KLINE, Grower & Importer
Oswego, Oregon

FALL BULBS

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Crocus, etc.

Send for Price List ready now.

THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.
OTTAWA, KANSAS

WESTCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.

Seventh Annual Exhibition.

The seventh annual flower show of the Westchester Horticultural Association, held in the Westchester county center, in White Plains, N. Y., was opened at 2 p. m. September 14 with 2,000 entries in 394 classes. The judges were James Rippin and Nelson Wells, of the New York department of parks, and John Jennings, of the F. & F. Nurseries, Springfield, N. J. Sixteen gardens covering the huge floor of the county center made one of the most striking displays that this organization has offered to date. In the commercial classes the first day's awards were as follows:

For a formal or informal garden, 18x30 feet, John Dunn, White Plains; Sunridge Nurseries, Greenwich, Conn.; Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., and Elmsford Nurseries, Inc., Elmsford, all won special awards.

Special Awards.

For a 340 square foot rock garden, the Edwin T. Wyatt Nursery, Valhalla, won a special prize. Special prizes were also won by both Rosedale Nurseries, Tarrytown, and Bobbink & Atkins, for a semiformal garden 15x25 feet, staged in the lobby.

Yorktown Nurseries, Yorktown Heights, and the Hartsdale Nurseries, Hartsdale, won special awards for a foundation planting. Lindley & Case, Ridgefield, Conn., won a prize for a flower border.

George E. Baldwin & Co., Mamaroneck, won first place with an orchid display, Orchidwood, Inc., New Rochelle, taking second. Percy Knight & Son, Briarcliff Manor, won first place with a dahlia display and a gladiolus exhibit.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., gained a special prize for an aquarium, and Joseph Linzy Aquatic Gardens, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, won a special award for ornamental gourds. Benjamin Brundage & Sons, Danbury, Conn., also won a prize.

An excellent display of native wild flowers was made by the New York Botanical Garden, and this showing attracted great interest because of the



J. L. Legendre.

fact that practically every flower in it was native to Westchester county and possible to grow by anyone in that neighborhood.

BOYD NURSERY ENLARGES.

A new 2-story office building, 30x50 feet, with an adjoining storage room, 50x82 feet, is under construction at the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn. Built of concrete blocks and poured concrete, the structure will be completely fireproof and frostproof. A full basement beneath the office provides space for a grafting room, as well as for heating facilities. The storage area has a ceiling twenty feet high, with metal-frame skylights all around the walls at the top.

The present large packing room, storage cellar and boxing shed will continue in use, according to F. C. Boyd, who, with his sons, operates the nursery.

"We need the new building for office space," he adds. "Our shipping season runs from mid-October to May 1, and with the new storage room we can keep our large stock in better shape than ever. Also we provide much better and more comfortable working conditions for the fifty to seventy-five men who are with us through the season."

The Boyds are large growers and wholesalers of forest tree seedlings, evergreens, flowering shrubs and other ornamentals and fruit trees. A considerable volume of native plants collected from mountains in the McMinnville vicinity is also handled, but, according to Austin Boyd, one of the sons, many of the mountain plants are now being propagated in the nursery. "By growing these plants under cultivation," he states, "we get a much better grade of material to offer our customers than we could have collected from the wild."

Abundant rains during the past spring and summer have provided one of the best growing seasons in history, and all types of stock are in excellent condition. The new building will be ready for occupancy by October 10, in time for handling business from the wholesale catalogue issued in September.

S. Y. C.

LEGENDRE HEADS DREER SALES.

J. L. Legendre, who has been connected with Henry A. Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., for many years, has been appointed general sales manager for all departments, including seeds, bulbs, plants and sundries, with A. J. Strohlein as his assistant. Mr. Legendre looks forward to meeting at Riverton, N. J., where he will make his headquarters, all of the old customers of the Dreer firm.

As general sales manager, Mr. Legendre is making plans to spend considerable time on the road with the traveling representatives of the firm. A trip to the middle west will take him away from the nursery next week; he will visit Chicago and other cities.

WHILE restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the federal quarantine regulations for Japanese beetle were removed for the season September 19, restrictions on cut flowers remain in force until October 16. The regulations on the movement of nursery and greenhouse plants are enforced throughout the year.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

MAIL ORDER MEN TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the National Mail Order Nurserymen's Association will be held Tuesday, October 4, at the La Salle hotel, Chicago, Ill., according to an announcement of E. H. Burgess, president of the association. The meeting will be called to order at 9 a. m.

NEW YORK GARDEN DISPLAY.

An autumn floral display of notable merit is to be seen now at the New York Botanical Garden, in Bronx park, New York city, and will last until killing frosts. First to attract attention are the dahlias, of which there are 900 plants in 400 varieties. Within a few days the hardy asters, Michaelmas daisies, will be adorning the borders. Of these the garden is exhibiting 2,500 plants of seventy varieties. Later there will be a similarly impressive display of hardy chrysanthemums.

R. S. LAKE, of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., has returned from a month's trip spent on the Pacific coast looking over fruit tree seedlings, which they have growing in Oregon and Washington, and their California acreage of roses.

CONFIDENCE of nurserymen generally in good business ahead is indicated by the statement of Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J., that his nurseries are practically booked up on a great many of the different lots of nursery stock that they are growing in a rather large way.

PEACH TREES

If you are interested in something real nice at attractive prices, Maryland's largest growers of Fruit Trees and Fruit Plants are in a position to offer you at attractive prices an exceptionally fine grade of Peach Trees in both June Buds and Yearlings. All this stock is well headed and fibrous rooted. Send for our Trade List, or better still, let us have a list of your requirements for special booking prices.

Fall shipping season opens October 15.

E. W. Townsend Sons Nurseries
Wholesale Dept.
Salisbury, Maryland

PEACH TREES

Several thousand, finest varieties,
1-year, from bud.

Very special price to quantity buyers
to move quick.

F. B. ROUDEBUSH
Florist—Nurseryman
Carrollton, Ohio

HERBS

Pot-grown plants; over a hundred varieties.
Dried Herbs for Flavoring and Fragrance.
Other plants of unusual character and
with the charm of old-time gardens.
Write for Catalogue

Weathered Oak Herb Farm, Inc.
BRADLEY HILLS, BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Nurseryman's Library

"A nurseryman's library is not complete without books on plants, plant propagation and plant handling," said George A. Filinger, of Kansas State College, before the Western Association of Nurserymen. Here is the list he suggested:

STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, by L. H. Bailey. \$15.00.

THE NURSERY MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey. \$3.50.

MANUAL OF CULTIVATED PLANTS, by L. H. Bailey. \$8.00.

CULTIVATED CONIFERS OF NORTH AMERICA, by L. H. Bailey. \$7.50.

TREES IN WINTER, THEIR STUDY AND IDENTIFICATION, by A. F. Blakesley and C. D. Jarvis. \$2.00.

NURSERY SALES AND MANAGEMENT, by Nelson Coon. \$1.50.

TEXT BOOK OF DENDROLOGY, by W. M. Harlow and E. S. Harrar. \$4.50.

THE BOOK OF SHRUBS, by A. C. Hottes. \$3.00.

THE BOOK OF TREES, by A. C. Hottes. \$3.50.

PLANT PROPAGATION—999 QUESTIONS ANSWERED, by A. C. Hottes. \$2.00.

MODERN NURSERY, by A. Laurie and L. C. Chadwick. \$5.00.

THE PLANT BUYERS' INDEX, by J. W. Manning. \$10.00.

MANUAL OF CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS HARDY IN NORTH AMERICA, by A. Rehder. \$5.00.

MANUAL OF TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, by C. S. Sargent. \$5.00.

NURSERY COST FINDING, by John Surtees. \$7.50.

SEEDING AND PLANTING IN THE PRACTICE OF FORESTRY, by J. W. Toumey. \$5.00.

HARDY SHRUBS, by F. A. Waugh. \$1.25.

MANUAL OF TREE AND SHRUB INSECTS, by E. P. Felt. \$4.00.

DISEASES OF ECONOMIC PLANTS, by F. L. Stevens and J. G. Hall. \$4.25.

These books can be obtained, at the publisher's price indicated, from

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PATENTS.

New patents of interest to horticulturists issued by the United States patent office August 23, according to Rummel, Rummel & Woodworth, patent lawyers, Chicago, included the following:

Patent No. 2,127,629, on the nutrition of potted plants, was issued to Linus H. Jones, Amherst, Mass., assignor to W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Ill. It is described as "the method of feeding potted plants and the like to control the stage of development of the plant to favor the reproductive stage and to disfavor the vegetative stage, which comprises burying monthly in the earth about a plant one or more en masse bodies each consisting of at least one-half gram of fish meal having a ten per cent ammonia equivalent to provide nitrogen and thirty per cent of bone to provide phosphate and about one-twentieth gram of a potassium salt," according to formulae set forth in the patent application.

Patent 2,127,751 on a sod cutting tool was issued to Emil H. Picha, St. Paul, Minn. This is described as "a sod cutting tool comprising a frame member consisting of a substantially flat horizontal plate having lateral end portions extending downwardly to form vertical flanges, said flanges being perforated, an operating handle extending rearwardly from said frame, two gauges having upwardly extending flanges provided with perforations, a blade consisting of a horizontal member having upwardly extending vertical flanges, said member and flanges having sharpened edges and said flanges being perforated, and a bolt at each side of the device passing through the perforations of said frame flanges, gauge flanges and blade flanges respectively."

GARDEN SCIENCE COURSE.

The New York Botanical Garden announces the opening of classes in a science course for professional gardeners.

The classes for the autumn session will be held Monday evenings from October 3 to December 19, inclusive, and will consist of two lectures an evening from 7:45 p. m. to 9:45 p. m.

Classes for the winter session will be held on Monday evenings from January 9 to April 3.

Application for admission to the course may be mailed any time before classes start or by personal application from 7 p. m. to 7:40 p. m. on the opening night.

Courses which may be taken are ecology and plant geography, plant pathology, plant breeding and economic botany. A registration fee of \$5 per subject is charged.

KAPP'S DULUTH NURSERY, Duluth, Minn., has acquired the entire stock of the Hoffman Nursery, of that city, which consisted of some 5,000 evergreens, mostly Colorado spruce and blue spruce. Kapp's Nursery has been in active operation for about one year.

More than 500 New Jersey nurserymen and dealers have received inspection certificates, according to Frank A. Soraci, state nursery inspector, and approximately 4,400 acres of nursery stock has been certified. Favored by an excellent growing season, an abundance of fine nursery stock is available, he states.

**USE OF
HORMONES
MADE EASY
WITH
ROOTONE
PATENTS PENDING
A HORMONE POWDER
FOR
ROOTING CUTTINGS
NO SOLUTIONS NEEDED
MEASURING
SOAKING
VIALS
ANYONE can apply it!**

Just dip the base of the cutting in ROOTONE and immediately set in the propagating bed. Lowest chemical cost per cutting and practically no labor cost. Eliminates risk of over dosage.



CANADIAN HEMLOCK

Left: Untreated.

Right: Treated with ROOTONE powder.

Improves rooting whether the cuttings are left in a coldframe or are set in a greenhouse. Write us about treatment of hardwood, leafless cuttings.

JUST DUST AND PLANT

*Send \$5.00 for 1-lb. can
to your dealer*

OR

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL
PAINT CO.**

HORTICULTURAL DIV. 4

AMBLER

PENNA.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in *The American Nurseryman*.]

Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.—A pocket-size booklet as fall wholesale price list of stock in quantity that is commonly used by the wholesale trade. Included are such standard materials as arbor-vitae, lindens, dogwood, berberis, magnolia and other materials too numerous to mention.

Azalea Glen Nurseries, Inc., Loxley, Ala.—A printed pamphlet as wholesale price list for fall 1938 and spring 1939. Listed are azaleas, camellias and broad-leaved evergreens.

Leonard Howard, Greenville, S. C.—Small printed pamphlet as fall 1938 and spring 1939 price list. Hemerocallis of all varieties and colors are listed.

Chandler Landscape & Floral Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Thirty mimeographed sheets as price list for fall 1938 and spring 1939. This comprehensive list includes, among other things, evergreens, magnolias, ginkgos, firs, berberis, ligustrum and viburnum.

Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Ireland.—A 56-page catalogue of British-grown roses.

John Waterer Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Twyford, England.—Two large catalogues; one of hardy perennials and alpine plants, the other of rhododendrons, azaleas, shrubs and climbers.

Perennial Nurseries, Painesville, O.—Printed folder as fall price list of field-grown plants. A wide variety of perennials is listed.

N. A. Hallauer, Webster, N. Y.—Printed folder as wholesale price list for fall 1938 and spring 1939. Listed are hardy herbaceous plants, bulbs and dahlias.

Couch Bros. Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—A pocket-size booklet as wholesale trade list for fall 1938. The listing of general nursery stock includes fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, forest shade trees and conifers.

Harmel Peony Co., Berlin, Md.—A pocket-size booklet as the twenty-seventh annual catalogue for fall 1938, of peony aristocrats. Listed are single peonies, double peonies and Japanese peonies.

Richards Gardens, Plainwell, Mich.—Printed folder as wholesale list of peonies for 1938 and 1939. Listed are double, single and Japanese varieties. Also included is a list of field-grown perennial seedlings.

American Florist Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.—A fall supplement to the regular catalogue. This supplement includes fall foliage and Christmas wreath material; artificial and prepared flowers and foliage; dried and preserved specimens; a detailed list of grower's necessities for the florist. For the nurseryman it lists pruning and trimming saws and shears; spades; moss, and other staple items.

Le-Mac Nurseries, Hampton, Va.—A pocket-size booklet as wholesale price list for fall 1938. Listed are azaleas, broad-leaved evergreens and lining-out stock.

Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—A wholesale price list for the 1938 and 1939 season. Fruit trees, forest and shade trees, hardy ornamental shrubs and hedge plants, evergreens, vines, forest tree seedlings and lining-out stock are included in this comprehensive listing of nursery stock.

Smith Bulb Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.—A printed card as wholesale trade list of perennials, shrubbery and irises.

Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.—A 44-page catalogue of general nursery stock. Many shrubs and trees peculiar to the south are listed.

Arthur Lee, Bridgeport, Pa.—A 16-page catalogue illustrated in color listing bulbs and perennials for fall planting.

Green Pastures Gardens, Seattle, Wash.—A 26-page booklet of hardy and alpine plants suited to rock gardens. Also included is a list of herbaceous plants for border planting.

Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.—A 40-page booklet as wholesale price list for fall 1938. The booklet offers a general list of nursery stock including shrubs, vines, perennials, trees, small fruits, bulbs and supplies. Featured is Gold-flame honeysuckle.

Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.—Autumn retail and fall lining-out list, including shade trees, fruit trees, shrubs, vines, roses and evergreens.

Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Ala.—A pocket-size booklet of forty-six pages as wholesale price list for 1938 and 1939. A general list of nursery stock is offered.

Franklin Nursery, Minneapolis, Minn.—A printed folder as fall list of peonies listing standard and newer Franklin varieties.

Paul J. Howard's Horticultural Establishment, Los Angeles, Cal.—A 1938 price list of bulbs for fall planting including irises, ranunculus, tulips, hyacinths and narcissi.

D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill.—A 32-page booklet listing Hill's evergreens for fall 1938 and spring 1939. Listed are junipers, spruces, Mugo pine, yews and arbor-vitae. Also included is a list of deciduous lining-out stock.

Hurley Nursery, Painesville, O.—Two mimeographed sheets as wholesale price list for fall 1938, listing field-grown perennials, vines and shrubs.

Alanwold Nursery, Neshaminy, Pa.—Six printed sheets offering rare plants in small sizes. Listing includes azaleas, rhododendrons, evergreens and flowering shrubs.

Easterly Nurseries, Cleveland, Tenn.—Printed folder as price list for fall 1938 and spring 1939 listing fruit trees.

Pitsoska's Panay Farm, Bristol, Pa.—An 8-page catalogue beautifully illustrated in color listing panay plants for fall 1938. Also included is a trade list of panay and hardy perennial plants.

Mountain Nut Co., Roanoke, Va.—Price list for fall 1938 of grafted and seedling nut trees. A folder of blight-resistant chestnut trees is included.

HARDY ASTERS AT WALTHAM.

The market garden field station of the Massachusetts State College in Waltham will have an extensive collection of hardy asters flowering during the next two or three weeks, and members of the trade might well call to see them, as they are hardy plants which have been much improved and are now in greatly increased demand. Incidentally, Prof. Ray M. Koon, head of the station, was recently appointed chairman of the exhibition committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

ALEX CUMMING RETURNS.

Alexander Cumming, Jr., of Bristol Nurseries, Inc., Bristol, Conn., has just returned from a visit to England and Scotland, where he saw virtually all of his new Korean and other types of chrysanthemums growing in quantity at the noted hardy plant nurseries of W. Wells, Jr., Merstham. Mr. Cumming, before returning, went to see the world's greatest summer flower show at Southport, near Liverpool, and states that its size, the immense variety and high quality of the stock and the vast attendance, with visitors from all parts of the world, made a great impression on him.

FOR SALE

Well established nursery, western Pennsylvania, with two branches; stock largely evergreens of better quality. On account of ill health will sacrifice one or all locations.

Address No. 101, c/o American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Busy, attractive 1-acre nursery and flower store; established 15 years; 275-ft. frontage on prominent paved highway in California. In city limits of fast-growing community; population 75,000. 60-ft. glass frontage showroom and store, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre planted, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lath, one greenhouse, one 8-room house. Bargain. Reason, age.

Coles' Nursery, 853 Willow St., San Jose, Calif.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Apple Trees, 2-year, prices very reasonable. **Naugher Nursery**, Chase, Ala.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. **Oherlin Peony Gardens**, Sinking Spring, Pa.

Hemlock, 8 to 12 ft.; Austrian Pine, Jack Pine, Oak, Honey Locust, American and Morel Elm.

Elmwood Nursery, Leetsville, Mich.

Small Fruit Plants, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Dewberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Gladiolus bulbs, Strawberries and Grape cuttings.

Prices on request.

Jos. W. Rambo, Bridgeman, Mich.

Mertenda, Virginia, large, \$60.00 per 1000; small, \$30.00 per 1000.

Pfitzer's Juniper, potted liners, 6 to 8 ins. heavy, \$14.00 per 1000.

Taxus Cupidata, 2-year seedlings, \$60.00 per 1000. Cash.

Hook's Nursery, Box 25, Highwood, Ill.

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OBITUARY.

Claude M. Erwin.

Claude M. Erwin, Atlanta, Ga., nurseryman, died September 8 of a heart attack. His wife preceded him in death by four days, as she died of a heart attack Sunday, September 4.

Mr. Erwin was born at Columbia, Tenn., 63 years ago. He suffered a stroke of paralysis some time ago but had at least partially recovered, although his heart was left in a weakened condition.

Mr. Erwin and his wife moved to Atlanta shortly after 1900. They established the Log Cabin Nursery, 1110 Boulder Crest drive, which they had operated since that time.

Survivors are a son, William G. Erwin; daughter, Mrs. E. B. Petty, Houston, Tex., and a sister, Mrs. Felix Ellett, also of Houston. The funeral was held Friday, September 9, and burial was in the Westview cemetery.

W. L. Monroe was an active pall-bearer, and an honorary escort was formed of the following nurserymen: Cobb Caldwell, R. A. Medlock, Donald Hastings, Charles M. Smith, John Wilkinson, A. J. Bulk, H. A. Sneed and James A. Stubbs.

Alfred Cyril White.

Alfred Cyril White, head of A. C. White Landscape Co., Montreal, Que., died September 7 at his summer home at Belle Plage, Quebec, at the age of 49 years.

Mr. White served during the World war with the Princess Pats, Canadian light infantry, and returned to Canada with the rank of captain. He was the holder of the military cross with bar and other service medals.

Albert E. Moyer.

Albert E. Moyer, Paris, Ill., died September 3. Mr. Moyer, who was 79 years old, was proprietor of the Rose Hill Nursery. He had been an active member of the First Baptist church for many years and several months ago was made a life deacon. He is survived by five children and one sister.

Alex Cardle.

The sudden death of Alex Cardle, St. Paul and Brainerd, Minn., occurred Thursday, September 22. Formerly associated with a bank in Minneapolis, Mr. Cardle was more recently connected with a nursery at Brainerd, now being

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operated by a brother as the A. P. Cardle Nursery. The deceased was devoted to flowers and a consistent exhibitor at the Minnesota State Horticultural Society shows and the Minnesota state fair. Two children and his widow, together with several brothers and sisters, survive Mr. Cardle.

Paul S. Jackson.

Paul S. Jackson, Alvin, Tex., was fatally wounded September 7 when the rifle which he was putting away for his young son accidentally discharged. Mr. Jackson was born in 1900 in Ottawa, Kan. He started the Roseland Gardens, wholesale nursery firm, at Alvin in 1929.

Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Esther Jackson; son, John Snyder Jackson; parents, Judge and Mrs. J. S. Jackson; a sister, Mrs. James F. Grady, Washington, D. C., and a brother, W. F. Jackson, Hempstead. Services were held September 10.

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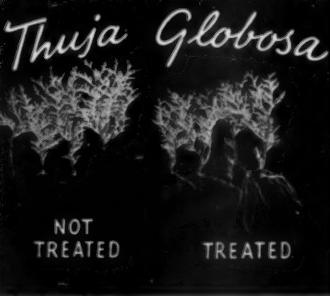
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Florida	88
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Illinois	462
Indiana	225
Iowa	144
Kansas	108
Kentucky	85
Louisiana	41
Maine	78
Maryland	120
Massachusetts	430
Michigan	296
Minnesota	116
Mississippi	42
Missouri	190
Montana	21
Nebraska	76
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	42
New Jersey	379
New Mexico	11
New York	883
North Carolina	109
North Dakota	9
Ohio	580
Oklahoma	68
Oregon	69
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